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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

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VOL. XLVIII

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1929

NO. 3

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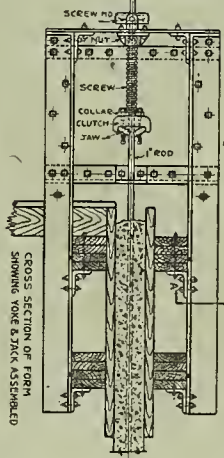
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PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory
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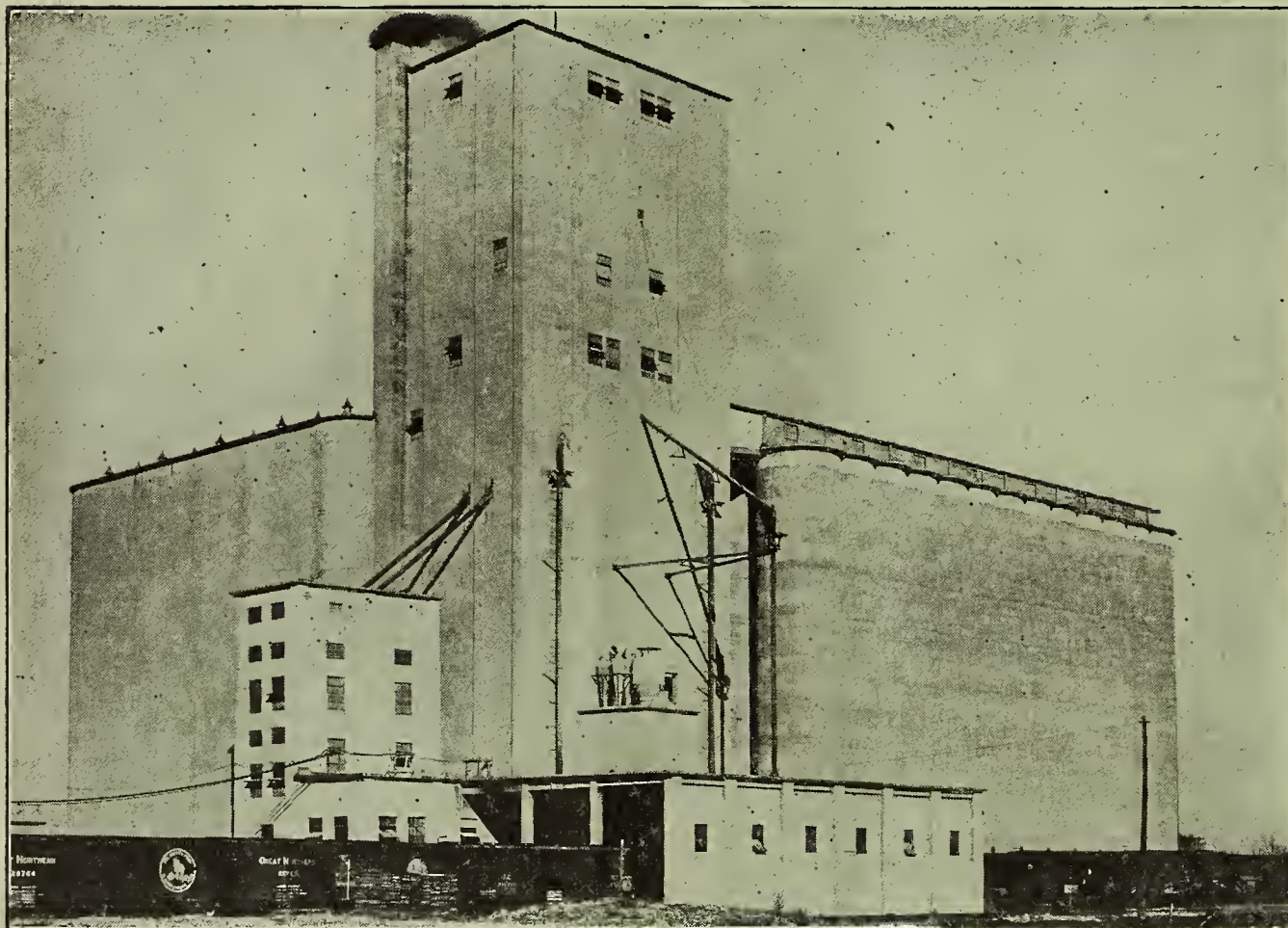


Photo shows elevator of the Terminal Grain Corporation of Sioux City, Iowa. First unit, completed in 1920, designed and constructed by Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., Chicago. Second unit designed by Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, and constructed by Jones-Hettelsater Co., Kansas City. Elevating, conveying and power transmitting appliances by Webster Mfg. Co. Equipped with *Diamond* Grain Belts

IN this modern, up-to-date plant, the latest addition to which was completed last October, four *Diamond* Grain Belts, aggregating 1,260 feet in length, are in operation.

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Diamond Grain Belts are “modern”, because they embody the latest and best principles of grain belt construction.

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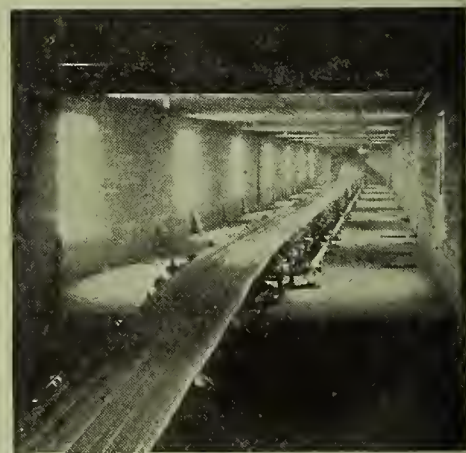


Photo shows loaded *Diamond* Grain Belt, in motion, in elevator of Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia. 1,260 feet of *Diamond* belt is used in this plant.

Diamond

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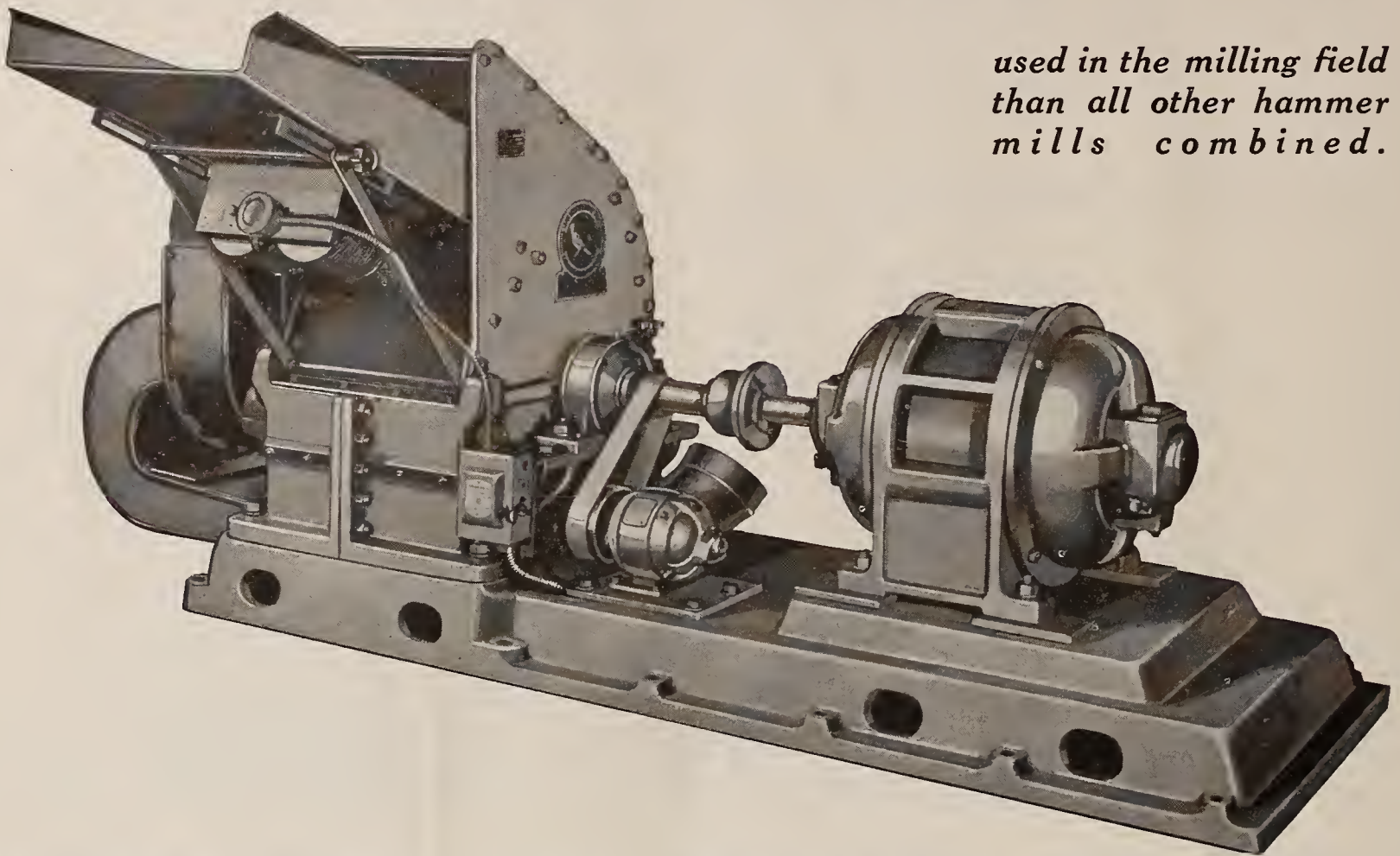
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(Signed) Ross Tomlinson, Mgr.

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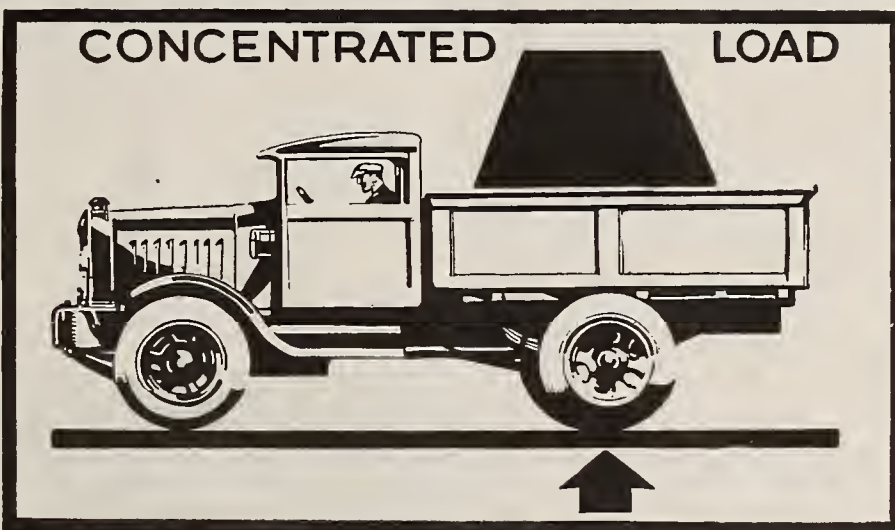
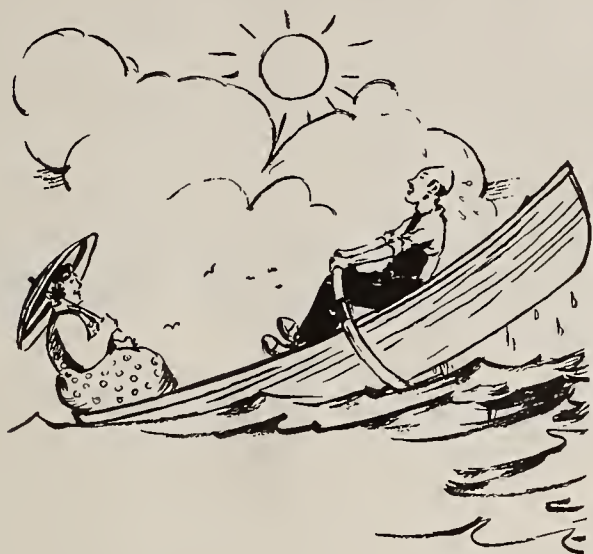
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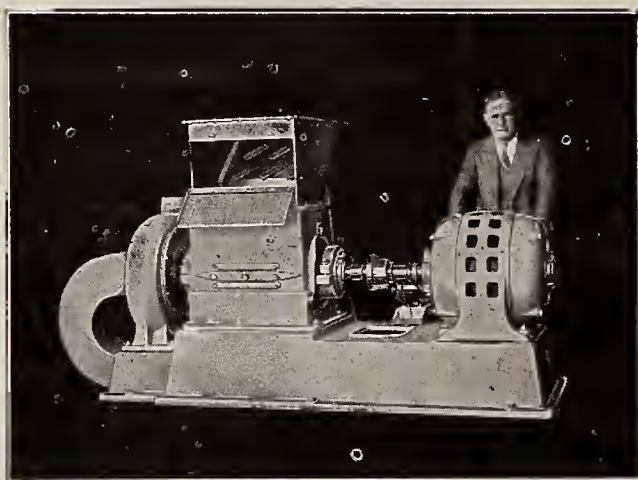
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This many pounds of oats were ground in 1 hour on a No. 3 Super MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL using only 50 hp.

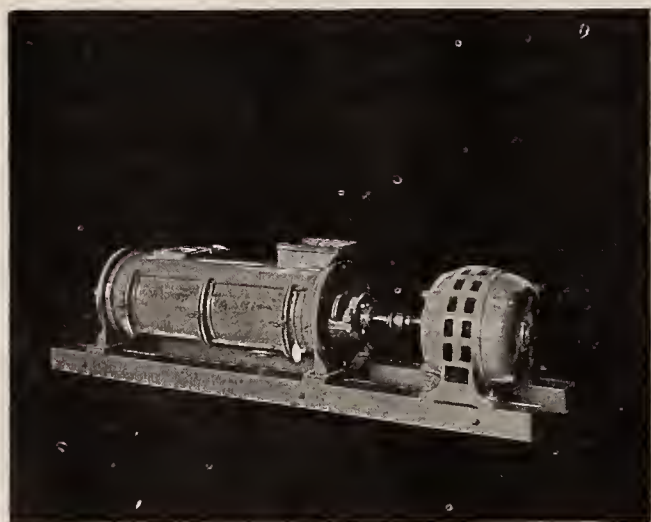
Our No. 5 Super MIRACLE ACE direct connected to a 75 hp. motor will do 50% more than the No. 3 Super.

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The MIRACLE ACE HAMMER MILL has in every test always outground every other hammer mill, we will put a MIRACLE ACE in competition with any hammer mill.



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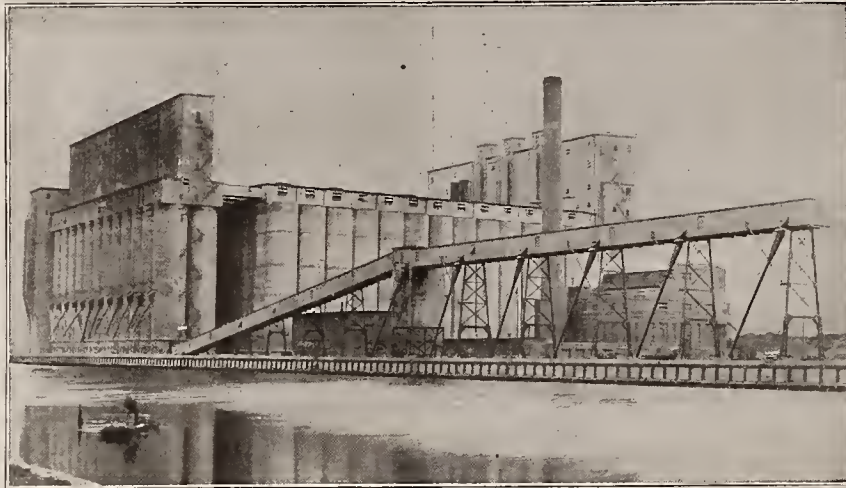
Manchester Ship Canal Elevator
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Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels
Completed 1914



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.
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Capacity 750,000 Bushels
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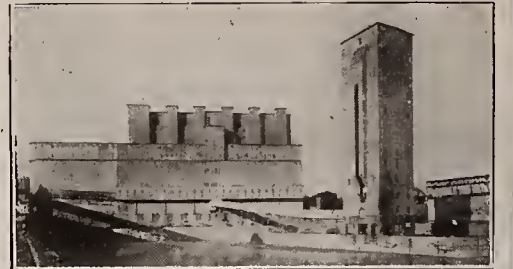
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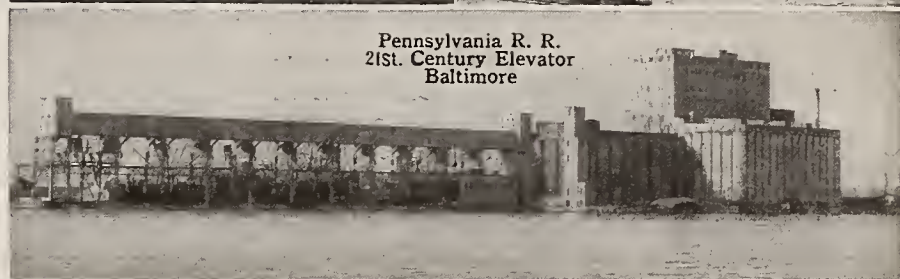
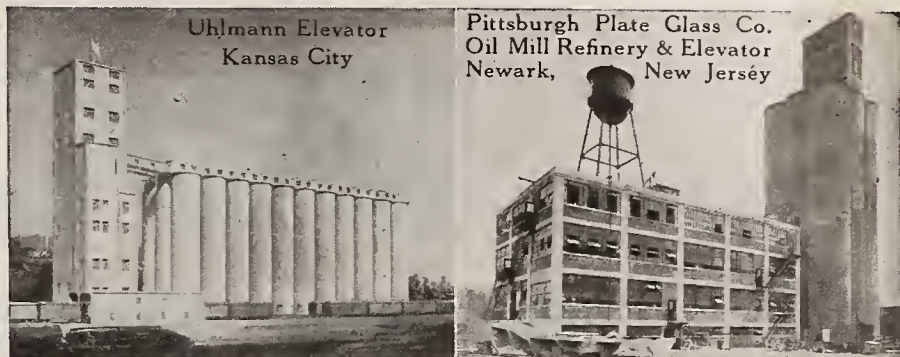
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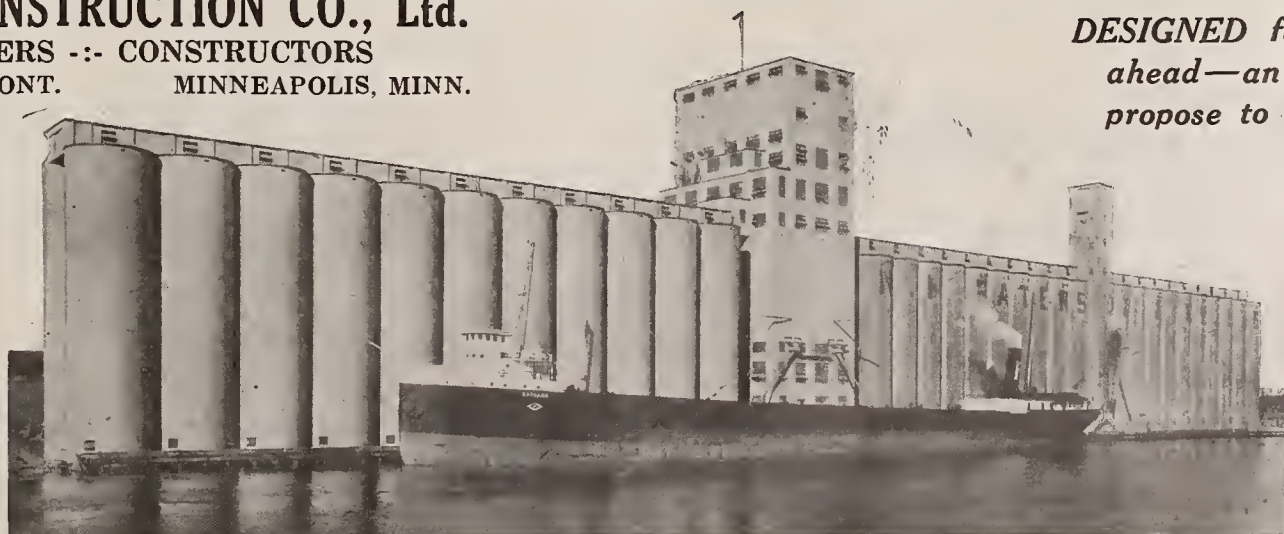
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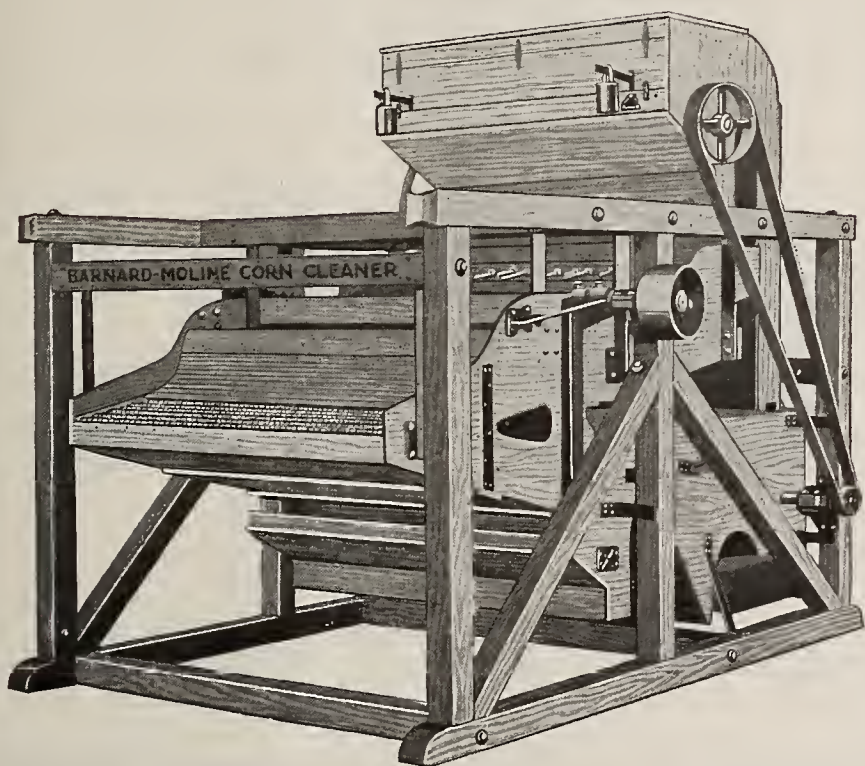
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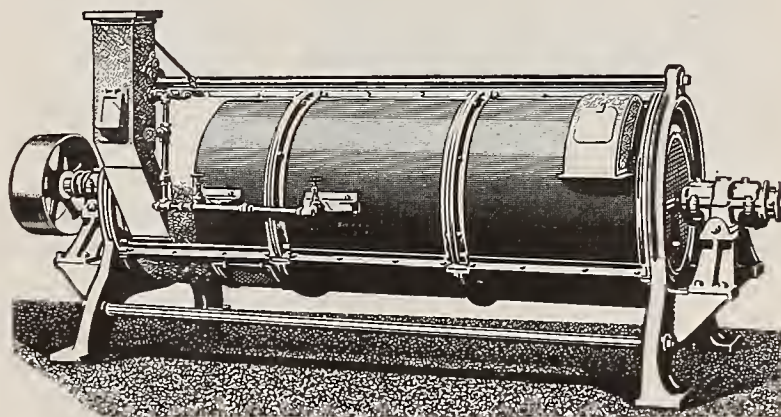
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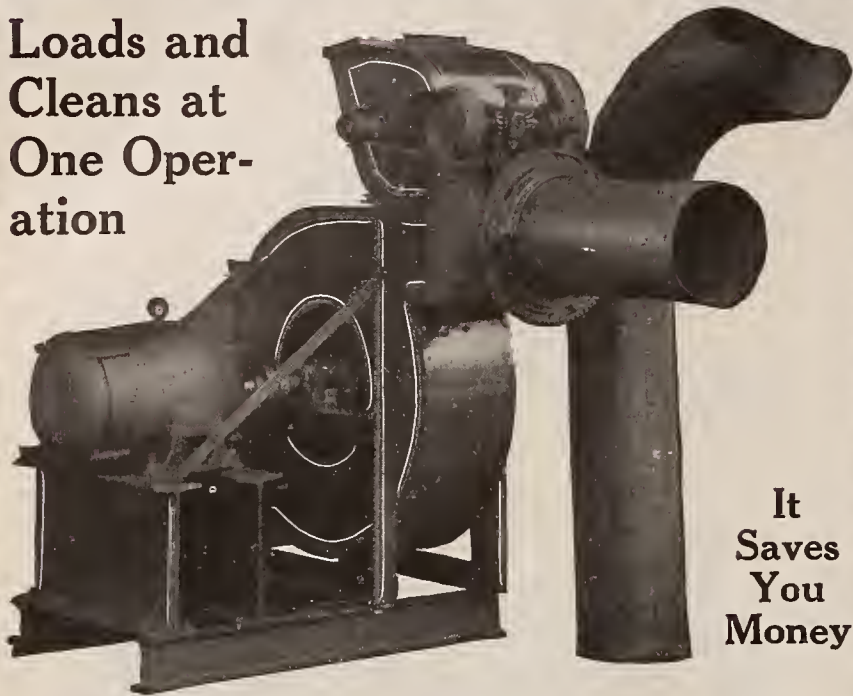
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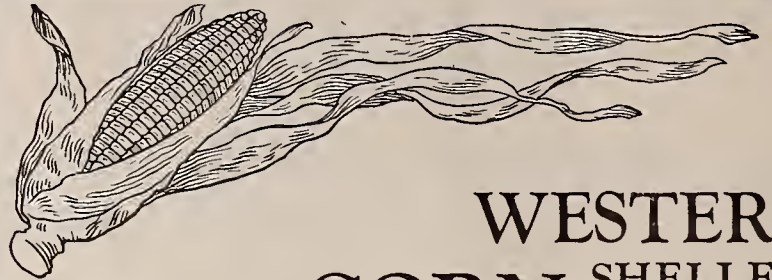
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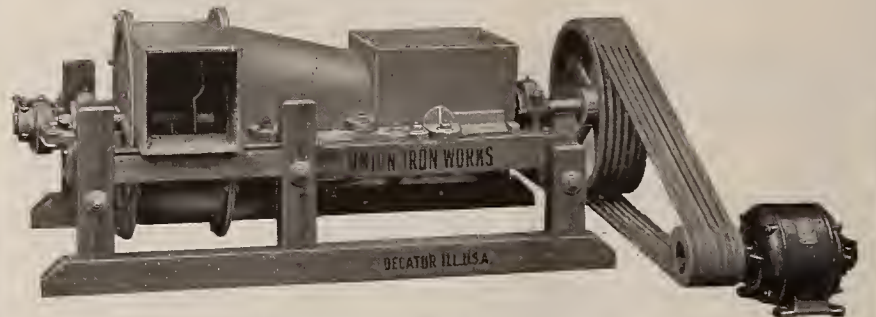
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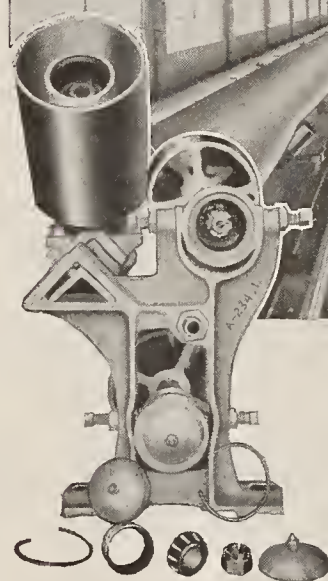
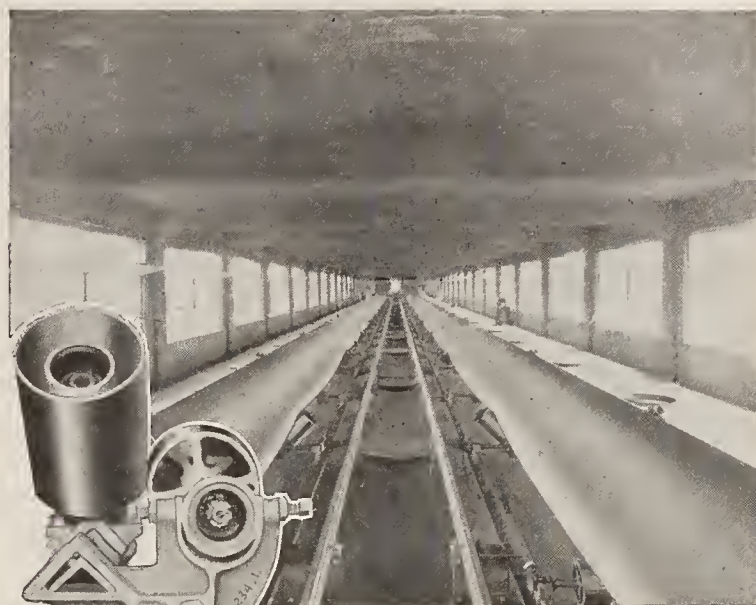
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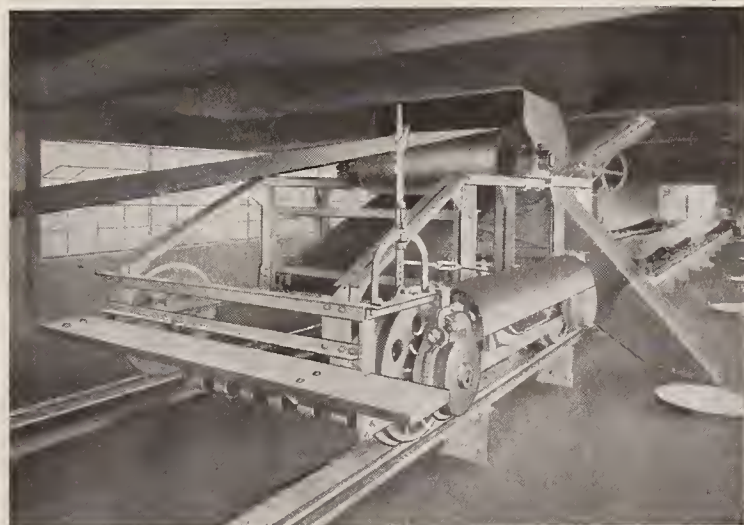


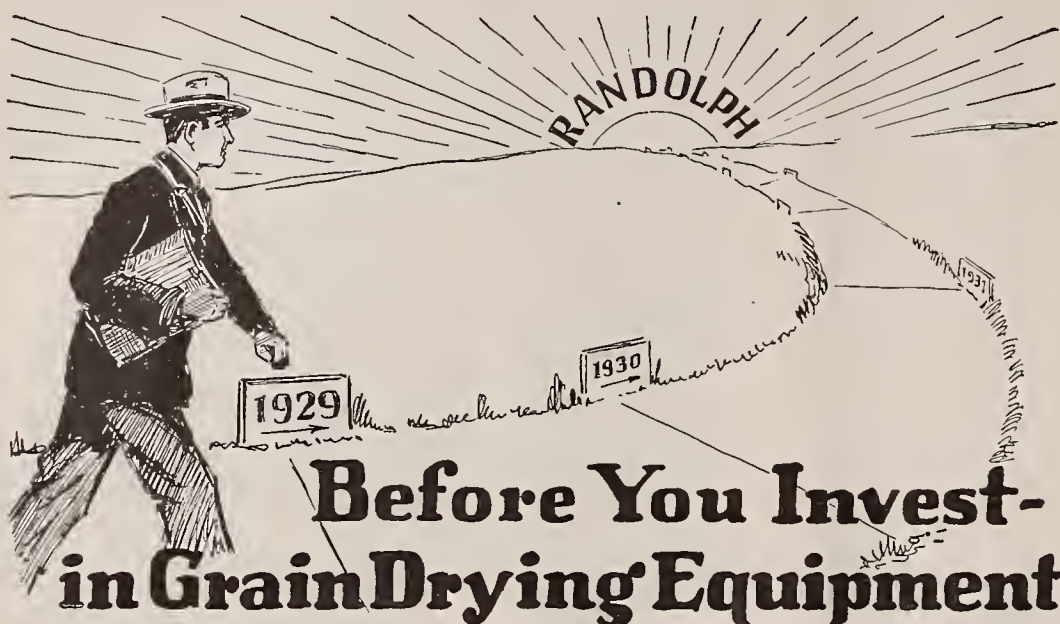
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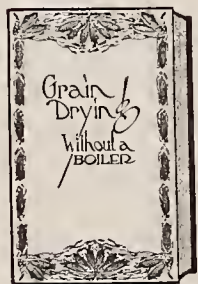
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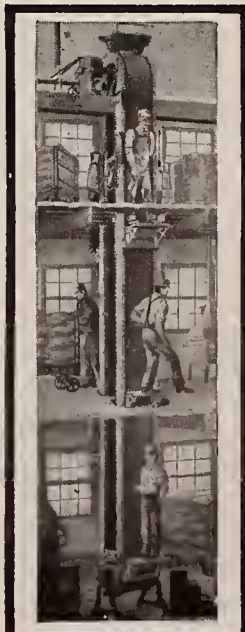
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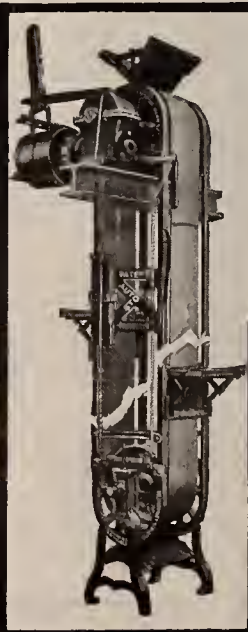


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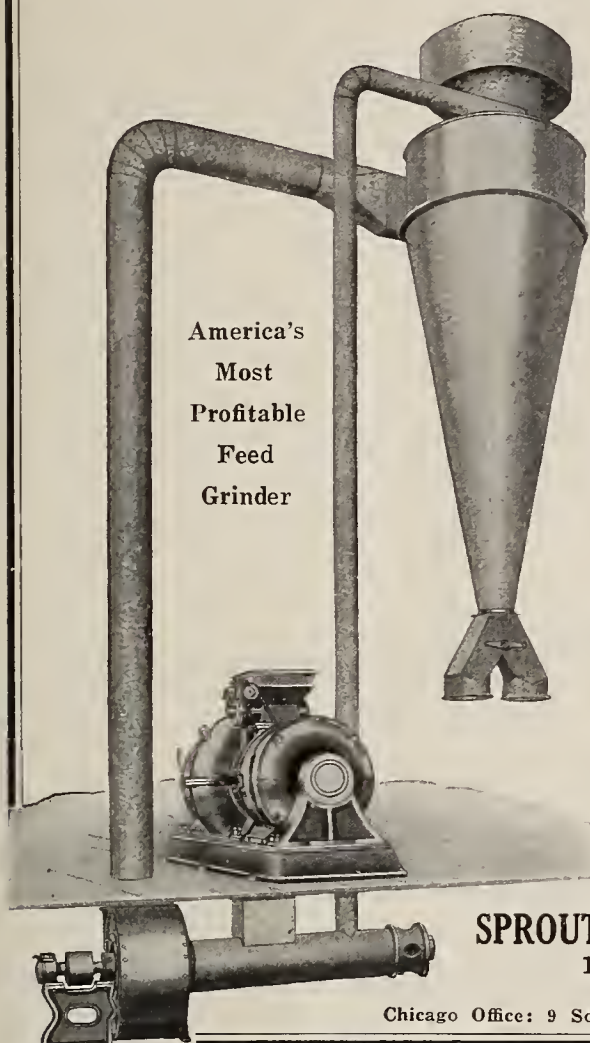
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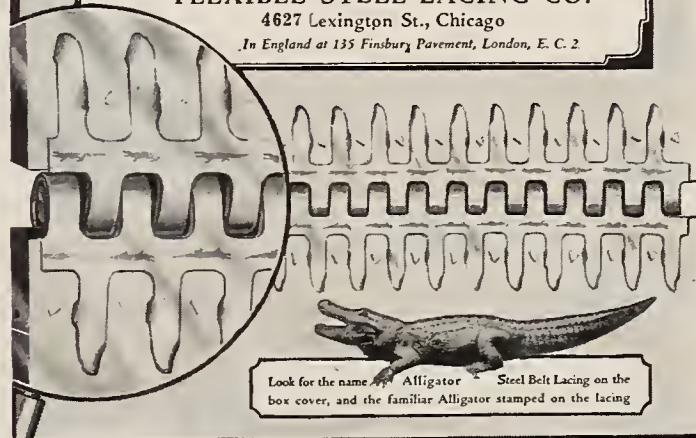
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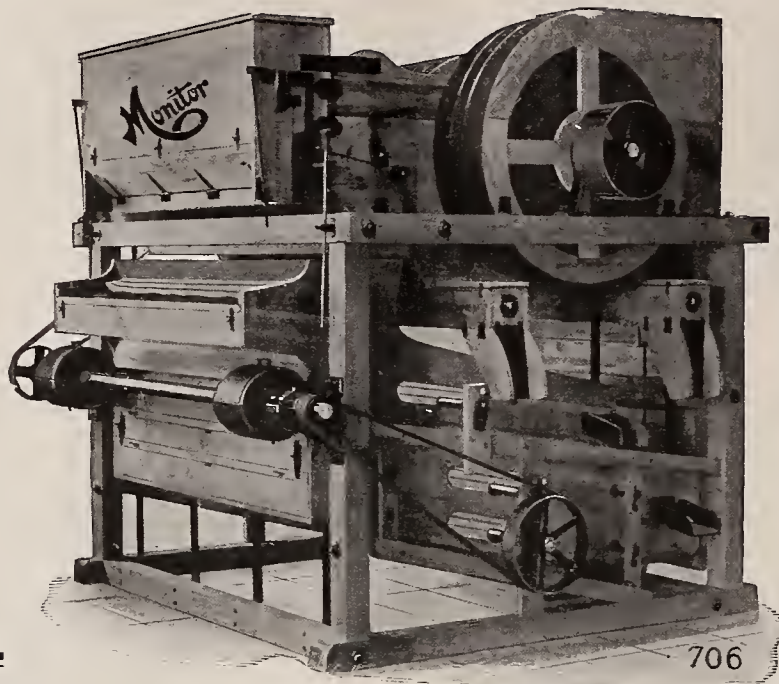
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VOL. XLVIII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1929

NO. 3

Indianapolis Public Storage Increased

A New and Carefully Designed Plant of Nearly 1,000,000 Bushels' Capacity Replaces Burned Structure

By HOWARD M. RUDEAUX

THE Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation had operated its Indianapolis plant a comparatively short time when fire destroyed the headhouse and the entire contents of the bins. The elevator was originally built by H. E. Kinney who sold it. Then it went through a receivership and the present owners acquired it from the receiver. Its loss was a severe blow to Indianapolis grain interests and the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation lost no time in having plans drawn for a new house. No pains or expense were spared in making the plant thoroughly modern and as efficient as engineering ingenuity could provide.

The completion of the new elevator, known as the Indianapolis Public Elevator, adds one more modern, and entirely fireproof elevator to Indianapolis. The building was built under the supervision of B. W. Grant, and designed by Bacon & Tislow, architects and engineers of Indianapolis.

The entire capacity 950,000 bushels, will be used for public storage. The new storage and head house consists of 12 bins 112 feet high, 22 feet and six inches in diameter; 11 of which will be used for grain, and one for housing the Randolph Drier. In addition to the tank storage, there is available storage in the head house for approximately 40,000 bushels. Adjacent to the head house in one of the bins, a Randolph Drier of 1,000 bushels capacity has been built. The drier is equipped with a large garner, over and beneath it. The bin in which the drier is housed is entirely cut off from the rest of the elevator, no doors or openings from the drier or its accessories connect with the rest of the house, all doorways opening outside, and all openings being protected by steel shutters. Two large fans driven by 30-horsepower Fairbanks Morse Motors, complete the drier equipment. The equipment above and below the new bins consists of 32-inch conveyor belts, driven by motors of Fairbanks Morse manufacture with silent chain drives.

The head house is 30 by 36 and 200 feet high. It is equipped with two 2,000-bushel garners over the scales, nine bins of 2,000-bushel capacity over the cleaners and a like amount of bins and capacity under the cleaners. There are two 2,000-bushel

Fairbanks Morse Hopper Scales, one 1,500-bushel Monitor Oat Clipper, and one 6,000-bushel Monitor two stream Receiving Separator. The house is equipped with an employee elevator. Two power grain shovels driven by 10-horsepower motors and one car puller driven with 40-horsepower slip ring motor and silent chain complete the equipment. All equipment was furnished by Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa.; motors by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; chain drives by the Link Belt Company, cleaners by Huntley Manufacturing Company, and scales by the Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

The spouting is so arranged that the cleaners can be by-passed and all bins used, with a mixing hopper on the first floor to which nine bins are spouted. There are two loading out spouts, one on each side

tion cracks and long weathering. The picture shows the improvement made by the use of caulking cement being used in the open cracks and the entire bin coated with asbestos liquid coating cement.

The new elevator has a capacity of loading out, or in, 30 cars a day. It is located on the Big Four Railroad at Sherman Drive, with loading and unloading facilities on either side of the building.

Officers of the company are F. M. Allen Jr., president and treasurer; J. W. Scales, vice-president; Nardin Scales, manager; and T. F. Squires, secretary.

The new and reconditioned storage plant of this firm brings the total elevator capacity of the Indianapolis market to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000

bushels. The terminal elevators there account for the greater part of this total, but the mill storage also is important. Well over a quarter of the 5,000,000 bushels of wheat handled annually by Indianapolis houses, is retained by local mills.

Indianapolis receives several times as much corn yearly as wheat, and the total value of all grains bought and sold by the trade there in a year, amounts to between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. The oats receipts in the Hoosier state capital represent another source of income, more than 12,500,000 bushels of this feed grain having been shipped there in 1928.

Rye shipments amount only to a few thousand bushels a month, but attract

a steady trade from specialists. In this many-sided market the Indianapolis Public Elevator fills a specific need, efficiently and economically.

The economical reconditioning of the heat-damaged tanks has been so successful thus far that they appear to be good as new. The special preparations applied have been used for years on horizontal surfaces exposed to the elements, with remarkable results. It is believed that the composition caulking and paint, after this winter and next summer, with the usual extremes of temperature, will show similar results on the perpendicular areas of the applied have been used for years on horizontal surfaces. The caulking is not adversely affected by surface expansion caused by hot or cold weather.



INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) PUBLIC ELEVATOR

of the house, equipped with a bifurcated loading spout. The two receiving hoppers are spouted direct to the legs, one on each side of the house, and protected by track shed. The two legs have a capacity for handling 8,000 bushels an hour and are equipped with "V" buckets, driven by 100-horsepower motors through speed reducing units.

The tanks to the left of the picture are the old units left standing after fire destroyed the head house last March; there are 20 tanks and nine interstice tanks, 80 feet high with a capacity of 400,000 bushels. These bins have been entirely equipped with new belts above and below the bins, 30 inches wide and driven by separate motors. The bins have been in bad shape, due to open construc-

WATCH BYPRODUCTS OF GRAIN PLANTS—KNIGHT

Such marked advances in the utilization of farm wastes have been made during the past few years, according to Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, that "we have hopes we will be able to obtain satisfactory markets for all the products of the farm rather than for the half or third now considered marketable material. The hope lies in more intensive research."

"For every pound of grain harvested and sold, from one to three pounds of residue in the form of straw and stalks are left upon the farm to be disposed of in the best manner possible. For every pound of seed cotton sent to the gin from one to two pounds of cotton stalks are left in the field," he says.

Illustrating the increasing uses chemists are finding for the byproducts of our staple crops, Dr. Knight cites the fact that fermentation industries now produce from corn alone, products which are annually valued at \$118,000,000, besides the corn-starch, glucosé, corn oil, and stock feed which add other millions to that figure. Even straw may now be converted into human food by a process used in Switzerland and Germany to convert wood waste into stock feed.

Among definite results secured from the application of chemistry to agriculture, Dr. Knight mentions the transformation of California fruit culls which, with the help of chemists from the Department of Agriculture, were changed from an expensive waste to a highly profitable byproduct of the citrus industry. Cottonseed, formerly wasted and thrown into the streams, he says, is now the basis for cottonseed cake, cottonseed oil, cattle feeds, or a total of 30 products the price for which is reflected in a higher value for the farmers' cotton. Sugar-cane bagasse, which until a few years ago was burned under the boilers of the sugar mills, is now made into insulating material for refrigerators and other uses by the building trade.

Active research looking to utilization of such byproducts of the farm as corn-stalks, straw, peanut hulls, lignin, and surplus sweet potatoes is now carried on by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, which Dr. Knight directs.

OATS ARE NOT OBSOLETE

There is always a certain demand for oats up to the normal production of the country. Horses and mules were the chief consumers, but with the falling off in numbers of these animals, the demand has stayed fairly constant. This is due largely to the wider use of ground feed. As an ingredient of cattle, hog and chicken feed, ground oats holds an important place and the loss in horse consumption is more than made up by the other animals which formerly did not figure in oats consumption at all.

Oats rank third among the important cereal crops of the United States and are exceeded in importance in the Corn Belt only by corn. Regardless of this important position less attention has been given to the production of oats than to any other important grain crop. As a result, yields frequently have been low and the crop sometimes unprofitable.

The essentials for growing oats most successfully in the spring oat belt are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1581-F, "Oats in the North-Central States," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The introduction of better varieties of oats in recent years has had a marked effect on the profitableness of the crop throughout the corn belt. The adaptability of the many varieties to different conditions of soil and climate is discussed at length in the bulletin.

Further essentials for profitable oat production, according to the bulletin, are a well-prepared seed bed on land that is retentive of moisture and fairly fertile; good seed of adapted, high-yielding varieties, cleaned and graded, and treated with formaldehyde for smut; early seeding, preferably with a grain

drill; harvesting the crop at the proper time for yield and quality; preserving the crop from weathering by shocking and stacking properly; and efficient threshing.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

OMAHA'S SPECTACULAR LOSS

Omaha grain storage was depleted by 800,000 bushels' capacity, on August 18, when the elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company at Seventeenth and Icard Streets was destroyed by fire. The contents of the elevator at the time of the fire was 450,000 bushels of oats, 50,000 bushels of rye, 6,000 bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of corn, of which little remained in a condition to salvage. The total loss was about \$500,000, almost entirely covered by insurance.

When the fire was discovered and the alarm turned in shortly before 6 p. m., there were 12 men at work in the building, including A. J. Crogen, superintendent, but all of them got out without great difficulty.

E. Arnold, foreman of the elevator, discovered the blaze and attempted to fight it with a hose and



International News Reel Photo
BURNING TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ELEVATOR AT OMAHA

the sprinkler system, after turning in the alarm. But it gained headway so quickly that neither he nor the fire department, which was soon on the scene, could check it. In a short space of time the entire structure was a blazing mass, and the firemen turned their attention to a nearby lumber yard and the Linseed Oil Company plant, for the elevator was doomed.

President C. T. Sturtevant attributes the cause of the fire to defective wiring. He stated that a new elevator would in all probability be built.

RETROSPECT OF GRAIN YEAR GIVEN BY REPORT

Last year was an exceptional one for grain traders, says the current quarterly market review of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, because all of the four largest exporting countries which normally supply more than nine-tenths of the world's shipments, had large surpluses available for export. Prices, influenced by the large available supplies, held at relatively low levels throughout most of the year and purchases of wheat at these lower price levels increased.

In considering the world trade in wheat, it is interesting to note that more than 90 per cent of the shipments originate in the four countries of Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia. During

the past season, shipments from these sources have accounted for 94.5 per cent of the world trade. North American shipments totaling 528,000,000 bushels have comprised 58 per cent, with shipments from Canada alone accounting for about 42.1 per cent of the world's total.

Shipments from the United States during the past year have been materially reduced as a result of the more active competition from other large exporters, notably from Canada and Argentina, and exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the crop year July, 1928, through June, 1929, were nearly 50,000,000 bushels less than during the corresponding period of 1927-28.

The abundant harvest in the Southern Hemisphere countries last season provided a large surplus of high quality grain for the world's markets and shipments from these countries for the period August, 1928, through July, 1929, have totaled 329,000,000 bushels, or nearly 79,000,000 bushels more than for the corresponding period of 1927-28.

DOOR TEMPORARILY SHUT TO LOAN-HUNGRY CO-OPS

The Federal Farm Board has called a halt on the parade of delegates from grain growing-marketing co-operative associations and other similar organizations, which have been besieging the board for their alleged share of funds allowable under the present farm relief law.

"Until further notice," announces a board spokesman, "we will not be able to grant hearings to applicants for loans except when such applications are of an emergency character."

Hearings are about all the board has accomplished so far, says a statement, and it will now be necessary to perfect the loan machinery and other parts of the organization, before receiving additional applications.

WARNS COUNTRY STATIONS OF FIRE HAZARD

Fires in country grain elevators are serious both because of the general structure and character of the buildings and also because fire-fighting facilities are usually inadequate. Studies by United States Department of Agriculture indicate that prevention is the best remedy for such losses. Hylton R. Brown, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, emphasizes that the most important protection the owner of an elevator can provide is the employment of a reliable manager who will take an interest in fire protection. Other precautions suggested by Mr. Brown are:

A thorough inspection of the plant before closing at night.

Sufficient help to maintain machinery in good repair.

Hot bearings are responsible for many elevator fires; an automatic hot-bearing alarm is a good investment.

Screens to eliminate stones, scrap iron, shotgun shells, matches, and other material sometimes found in grain when delivered and which may start fires if they reach the machinery.

Keep idlers out of the plant, and prohibit smoking.

See that lightning rods are properly installed and grounded.

Don't allow dust to accumulate. It may cause destructive explosions.

High weeds and rubbish near the elevator may carry flame to the building. Keep the building and grounds clean.

Build or remodel the elevator to make it as fire-resistant as possible. Keep fire extinguishers and water barrels in good order and placed conveniently, and provide a loud alarm to call for help. A small fire in a country elevator, if not checked promptly, is soon beyond control.

FOR the first seven months of this year we exported 30,246,000 bushels of corn, compared with 15,323,000 bushels for the same period last year.

The Milling and Baking Qualities of the World's Wheats *Se*

How the Grain Trade's Wheat Is Indexed in the Eyes of
Seaboard Grain Importers and Exporters*

By DR. D. A. COLEMAN

Grain Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture

THE annual world production of wheat is now in excess of 3,750,000,000 bushels. Over one-third of this production takes place in America, North America alone producing 1,700,000,000 bushels.

Grown as it is under a wide range of soil, climatic, and topographical conditions, this wheat must of necessity vary considerably, not only in kind, but also with regard to its quality and condition, and its adaptability for milling and baking purposes. It is, of course, known in a broad and general way, that the quality of foreign grown wheat is different from that grown in this country. If this were not so, certain of our strong wheats would not be in demand in foreign countries.

A more exact knowledge of the milling and baking properties of world grown wheat is not available for the reason that earlier comparisons in this direction have been undertaken by different individuals each of whom has used a method of evaluation peculiar to himself.

TO SERVE GRAIN TRADE

Realizing the usefulness that information regarding the comparative milling and baking properties of wheat grown in all parts of the world would be to the grain trade, steps were taken by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to assemble wheats from all parts of the world in order that their relative milling and baking properties could be established.

Two types of wheat were obtained, (1) wheat representative of commercial importance in the domestic trade of the several wheat producing countries, and (2) samples of wheat exported from those countries having an exportable surplus. The samples of domestic importance were obtained from officials of agricultural institutions in the various countries, while the export samples were obtained at the time the cargoes were unloaded at European ports.

Wheat was received from 40 of the 43 countries producing wheat in commercial quantities. In all, over 850 lots of foreign grown wheat were brought together for a study of their milling and baking properties.

DEFINITION OF QUALITY

In discussing the relative merits of wheat it is well to keep in mind just what the term quality means, as quality is an expression which conveys different meanings to the minds of different people. When the producer speaks of quality he is usually talking in terms of acre yields. Certain characteristics of the wheat which are so essential to the miller are usually not considered by the producer. Crop reporting agencies also have a tendency to emphasize production to the exclusion of quality. Quality to the miller goes much farther. To him, a dry, sound and plump wheat of high test weight per bushel, relatively free from inseparable foreign material and damaged kernels is considered of high quality. True, other factors at times enter into this definition, such as ease of milling and color of flour, but in general the definition just given will fulfill the ideas of the average run of millers as regards milling quality. To the progressive miller, however, the protein content of the wheat is of added importance inasmuch as the protein content of the flour is a fairly reliable index of the utility of the flour for different purposes.

For the baker no set standard of quality prevails. To him quality wheat is that which will produce the flour most suited for his particular

purposes. If he is a manufacturer of bread he wants flour of excellent strength, whereas if he is interested in the production of breakfast foods, pastry, or biscuits—flour of lower quality—as far as gluten content is concerned, is more satisfactory to him.

In discussing the relative milling and baking properties of the world wheats, it has been assumed and rightfully so, I believe, that most of them would be ground for bread making purposes, so that in evaluating them their utility for bread making purposes has been used as the yardstick of quality.

It was apparent as the milling and baking tests went on that the wheats of the world were sharply defined as to quality and kind. I will not describe in detail the results of the tests made upon each country's wheat, but will give, in place of this, a short summary of the situation from a geographical standpoint.

TEST RESULTS, NORTH AMERICA

The classes of wheat as well as the relative quality of the wheat grown in the United States and Canada are so well known to the grain trade that a discussion of their milling and baking properties can be passed over. Let us first take up the wheats of our southern neighbor, Mexico. Mexico contributes 11,000,000 bushels to the world's wheat supply. White wheat predominates although Soft Red Winter Wheat is also grown. Both the milling and the baking properties of Mexican wheat are somewhat uncertain, extremes of quality being frequently met with. However, the quality of the better grades of Mexican wheat is similar to that of the white wheats of this locality.

SOUTH AMERICA

To the world's wheat supply South America contributes about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil contribute to this total in the order named. All classes of wheat are grown in South America. In Argentina, Hard Red Winter and Soft Red Winter wheat predominate. In addition, smaller amounts of White, Durum, and Spring wheat are to be found. In Chile, White wheat is the most important, Spring and Durum wheat being grown in small amounts only in the northern provinces and at the higher altitudes.

Although wheat is grown in Uruguay, the climate of Uruguay is not well suited to the production of wheat. Such wheat as is grown, about 15,000,000 bushels in round numbers, is largely of the Hard Red Spring class. Some Durum wheat, but no White wheat is grown.

From a milling standpoint, that is, the ability to produce a large quantity of flour, the domestic wheat of each class of South American wheat is of good quality, comparing very favorably with wheat of similar classes grown in the United States.

On the other hand, from a baking standpoint there are many outstanding differences. The White wheats of Chile are very weak. In the same manner so are the Spring and Durum wheats grown in Chile. The Spring wheats raised in Uruguay resemble in performance the Spring wheats grown in the Pacific Northwest, whereas the Durum wheats of Uruguay are characteristically low in strength.

Of the four South American countries mentioned, Argentina produces wheat of the best all-round milling and baking properties.

EUROPE

In continental Europe, as well as in the British Isles, the production of wheat is confined by far

to the White and Soft Red Winter varieties, Soft Red Winter wheat being the most extensively grown. Climatic conditions dominate the relative distribution of these two classes of wheat, although trade likes and dislikes influence the class grown to some extent. In northern Europe and in the Baltic states, where the climatic conditions are too severe for the production of even the most resistant varieties of White or Soft Red Winter wheat, Spring wheat is grown. In the south of Europe, in the more arid regions of Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, Durum wheat is extensively grown. In addition to the native types of wheat, the Poulard varieties are cultivated especially on the more damp and swampy soils.

The soil and climatic conditions in southeastern Europe, particularly in European Russia and in the lower Danube basin, that is, in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, and Roumania are much like those of the United States. For this reason all classes of wheat are grown. Soft Red Winter wheat, however, predominates. Only in these areas are the typical Hard Red Winter wheats, as we know them in the United States, to be found.

From a milling standpoint the quality of the wheat grown in Europe is not greatly different. A range of 10 per cent would cover the differences in milling quality, regardless of the class and variety of wheat grown. In making such a statement a normal crop condition is, of course, assumed.

From a baking or flour strength standpoint, the wheats of Europe may be segregated into three distinct classes, those of poor baking strength, those with medium baking strength, and those of fair to good baking strength. I have not included any classification for wheat of excellent baking characteristics. There are none to group as such. Wheat of good and even excellent milling properties, but which produces flour of poor strength is grown in the British Isles, and in western and southwestern Europe. The wheats grown in Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, western France, parts of Germany, Portugal, and Spain are characterized as of poor strength.

Wheat of medium strength is to be found in north and central Europe and in Italy. Sweden, and the Baltic states, as well as certain areas in Germany, produce wheat characterized as of medium strength. With the exception of the wheat raised in Greece, the wheat grown in southeastern Europe may be classified as of fair to good baking strength, although wheat of good baking strength is somewhat the exception.

AFRICA

Important wheat producing areas are also to be found in northern Africa. In the French dependencies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis, and in Egypt the combined production of wheat exceeds 100,000,000 bushels annually. In French North Africa the production is largely confined to Durum wheats although White and Soft Red Winter wheats have been recently introduced. Milling quality of all classes seems good, but the baking quality is very poor, especially so with the Durums.

In Egypt, native wheats of the Poulard type are as numerically important as are the White wheats. Their milling quality while high is greatly discounted on account of the fact that the flour milled from them is almost entirely lacking in baking strength. The White wheats of Egypt are of the same character as the White wheats of western Europe.

A considerable quantity of wheat, about 8,000,000 bushels, is also grown in the Union of South Africa where it is consumed locally. The classes of wheat grown seem to be about evenly divided between Hard Red Spring, Soft Red Winter, and White wheat. The milling quality of these South African wheats is excellent, but their baking quality leaves something to be desired. Their baking strength is of the order of the Soft White wheats of the Pacific Northwest even though they contain considerably more protein. The baking quality of the Spring wheats is no better than that of the White or Soft Red Winter wheats.

The annual production of wheat in Asia is in

*Address delivered to the Pacific Northwest grain trade.

excess of 400,000,000 bushels. India produces approximately three-fourths of this total. Outside of India and Japan, where the annual production reaches thirty-three millions of bushels annually, no other figures are available for the production of wheat in Asia, although wheat is produced in Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, China, Manchuria, as well as in Asiatic Russia. White wheats predominate, giving place to Soft Red Winter wheat, Durum wheat, and Hard Red Spring wheat as soils and climatic conditions demand. Practically no Hard Red Winter wheat is produced in Asia.

The most choice White wheats are grown in India, with those of Persia and Mesopotamia as second and third choice.

Indian wheat, as a rule, is exceptionally strong milling wheat on account of its dryness and plumpness. In common with other wheats of high weight, the White wheats of India lack baking strength. Careful handling, particularly the tempering has to be resorted to in order to develop the gluten so that a flour of passable baking strength will result.

Durum wheats form only a small percentage of the total production of wheat in Asia. Centers of production are in Palestine, Iraq, and the Central Provinces of India. Compared with the Durum wheats of America and European Russia, Asiatic Durums are of very poor quality.

With the exception of Asiatic Russia, for which no statistics are available, the production of Hard Red Spring wheat is confined almost wholly to Manchuria and Japan.

Manchurian wheats are of moderate strength. In this respect they resemble the best quality Spring wheat of the Pacific Northwest. However, they are extremely dirty wheats, often smutty, milling into a flour of poor color and flavor. They often carry an earthy odor and for this reason it is dangerous to blend Manchurian wheats in too high a proportion.

Japanese spring wheats are not so strong as the Manchurian wheats, resembling in this characteristic the export Spring wheats of the Pacific Northwest. Soft Red Winter and White wheats are also grown in Japan. When in good condition the Soft Red Winter wheat has milling and baking properties similar to the Western Red wheats of the Pacific Northwest. Very frequently, however, Japanese wheats are badly damaged and in a damp and weevily condition.

In China, Soft Red Winter and White wheats predominate. The Yangtse Valley wheat is largely Soft Red Winter wheat. As a rule it is dirty, weevily, and heat damaged, selling for about two-thirds the price of imported wheat. The Yellow River valley wheat and the Shantung peninsula wheat is largely White wheat of a vitreous nature. It is likewise dirty.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Last, but by no means the least in importance are the wheats of Australia and New Zealand.

The wheats grown in these two countries are predominately White wheats, similar in class to the Hard White and Soft White wheats of the Pacific Northwest. In distinction to the production of wheat in the Pacific Northwest no Red wheats are grown in Australia. Neither are the club wheats. Australian wheats, generally speaking, are good, consistent wheats giving a high yield of flour of good color. In common with most White wheats they are not strong wheats, although their protein ranges from 10 to 14 per cent. Western Australia wheats are stronger and harder than those grown in south Australia or New South Wales. Compared to the White wheats of the Pacific Northwest, the Australian wheats excel in milling quality on account of the higher test weight per bushel. However, what they gain in milling properties is lost when baking properties are considered, as the Australian wheats are somewhat weaker than wheats of similar characteristics grown in the United States.

New Zealand wheats are of average milling quality but decidedly inferior in baking properties. Most of the wheats of New Zealand would be classed as Soft White wheat. Such tests as have been made on New Zealand wheat shows it to be even of less quality than our western White wheat.

Although the relative milling and baking properties of the wheat grown in all countries is of passing interest, the most active interest of the grain trade is naturally centered in the world wheats with which your wheats are in active competition. Included in the export shipments from the Pacific Northwest, for example, are wheats representative of every commercial class except the Durum wheats.

In competition for western Hard Red Winter wheat trade are the Hard Red Winter wheats grown in the southwestern part of the United States, i. e., those grown east of the Rocky Mountains, also those grown in Argentina, and to a minor extent now, but perhaps to a greater extent in the future, the Hard Winter wheats grown in Russia. Some Hard Winter wheats are raised in Bulgaria and Czecho-Slovakia, but these do not enter into the picture directly as they are consumed locally.

Although, numerically speaking, the exportation of Hard Red Winter wheat grown east of the Rocky Mountains outnumbers that shipped from the Pacific Coast ports by the ratio of 10 to 1, the relative milling and baking properties of these two types of wheat are not so far apart.

From a milling standpoint, on account of their dryness and freedom from foreign material and high test weight per bushel, Pacific Coast Hard Red Winter wheats yield a per cent or two more flour than does the southwestern-grown Hard Red Winter wheat. On the other hand, this milling advantage is offset by the greater strength of the southwestern grown Hard Winter wheats. Due to their greater strength it is possible to blend with the southwestern Hard Red Winter wheats of weaker character, a practice which is not always possible with the Pacific Coast Hard Winter wheats.

From an economic viewpoint if the advantages of one are balanced against the weaknesses of the other, little choice remains between the two.

Argentine export wheats, as a class, are recognized by the trade as Hard Red Winter wheats. In reality they should be graded as mixed wheats because of the large and variable amounts of Hard Red Spring and Soft Red Winter wheat ever present in each crop. In distinction to our Hard Red Winter wheats, the Argentine Hard Red Winter wheats are semi-hard in texture and mill into a soft type of flour. Argentine wheat is not graded wheat. It is recognized in the trade under three designations — Baril wheat, Barusso wheat, and Rosafé wheat.

Rosafé is the commercial name given to the wheat grown in those regions of Argentina adjacent to Rosario and Santa Fe. Rosafé wheat contains a smaller amount of wheat of other commercial classes than does either Baril or Barusso wheat. On the average, over 80 per cent of Rosafé wheat is of the distinct Hard Red Winter type of wheat. Soft Red Winter and Hard Red Spring wheats are present in Rosafé wheat in the order named. Trade circles consider Rosafé wheat as the choice Argentine wheat. Rosafé wheat is usually shipped out of Rosario.

Barusso, the contracted form for Barletta and Russo, the names of two important wheat varieties grown in Argentina, is the second type of export wheat. This type of wheat contains slightly less of the true Hard Red Winter wheat than does the Rosafé wheat. Other wheats present in Barusso are the Hard Red Spring and Soft Red Winter wheats. More Hard Red Spring wheat is present than Soft Red Winter wheat. This is the reverse of the order with the Rosafé wheats. Barusso wheat is usually shipped from Bahia Blanca, and is considered second from a milling quality standpoint, of the Argentine wheats.

Baril wheat, the third type of Argentine wheat differs from either Rosafé or Barusso wheat in that it often contains very high percentages of Hard Red Spring wheat. Trade circles usually consider all wheat of the Barletta or Russo type, not shipped out of Bahia Blanca, that is, through Buenos Aires or La Plata, as Baril wheat.

As a result of the milling and baking tests made by us, Rosafé wheat was not found to be the best

type of Argentine wheat. Large variations were found in the quality of the crop. On the other hand, Barusso wheat has been shown as the best with Baril wheat a close second.

Taken on the average all types of Argentine wheat have baking characteristics of a less desirable nature than Pacific Coast Hard Winter wheats. Mention has been made of the mixed character of the Argentine wheat, likewise of their semi-vitreous nature. Argentine wheats as a rule contain appreciably more foreign material and frequently due to the methods of harvesting and handling the crop they may contain much more damaged material than our domestic hard winter wheat.

As to actual milling performance they are variable. Extremes in quality are frequent. Their test weight per bushel varies from 54 to 62 pounds, Winchester. Flour yields fluctuate accordingly.

Judged as to baking quality the Argentine wheats cannot be considered strong as they mill into flour which lacks stability or strength. They thus would not be able to "carry" any weaker wheats in a mill mix. On the other hand they would appear to be good filler wheats as they need but little help from stronger wheats. Protein content of Argentine wheats ranges from 10.5 to 12.5 per cent.

Before the war Russia exported over 165,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Much of this wheat was shipped to England. Since that time exports have been low, rarely exceeding 50,000,000 bushels. Last year, 1928, no exports of importance are on record. Moreover, current press reports indicate that no Russian wheat will be available for export this year. From the small number of consignments coming through it is apparent that Russian wheat is characteristically the same as it was in pre-war days, namely, non-uniform in character and of somewhat uncertain quality. Rye is the most important type of foreign material.

Compared with the Hard Winter wheat of the Pacific Northwest, or with the Hard Winter wheat grown in southwestern United States, Russian Hard Winter wheat must be considered weak. The flour milled from Russian Hard Winter wheat lacks stability. For this reason Russian wheat cannot carry weaker wheats and find their most advantageous use as filler wheats.

There is some difference in the quality of north Russian and south Russian wheat, wheats of northern Russia shipped via Baltic ports, usually have less strength than south Russian wheats. In active competition with Soft Red Winter wheats, both in Europe and in the Orient, are the local wheats of each individual country, as well as the Soft Red Winter wheat grown in the central and eastern parts of the United States.

In competition for White wheats the local wheats in each country are a factor, but in addition the exportable White wheats of Chile, the French dependencies of North Africa, Australia, Mesopotamia, Persia, and in certain years those of India come into play.

On the average the Soft Red Winter wheats of the eastern United States are of somewhat better quality than the Soft Red Winter wheats of the Pacific Coast. This superiority is largely one of strength as milling properties are not outstandingly different.

Compared with the Soft wheats of Europe, the Soft Red wheats produced in the Pacific Northwest are much stronger. Expressed numerically, the Soft Red winter wheats of Europe have about three-fourths of the bread making value of the Soft Red Winter wheats of the Pacific Northwest.

Successful competition for trading in Spring wheat of Pacific Coast origin is greatly hampered by the large quantity and average high quality of the Canadian Spring wheat. When the Canadian crop is large, as it was last year, it is practically impossible to compete with the Canadians for oriental or overseas trade in Spring wheat.

ARGENTINA reported on August 15 that the new wheat crop is estimated at 307,330,000 bushels; carryover 12,712,000 bushels. The new crop of linseed is estimated at 26,417,000 bushels and the carryover 1,969,000 bushels.

Budapest's Unique Elevator

Circular Tanks Give Way to Octagonal; Removable Partitions for Sack Storage Another Feature

By JOHN H. D. BLANKE

AFTER a decade of persistent effort, the Hungarian port of Budapest on the Danube has been opened to river traffic. Of special interest is the new grain storage plant which is a part of this river port development. It contains 18

inside the plant consist of four belt conveyors running in longitudinal direction and four belt conveyors running at cross angles in the basement of the floor storage section. There is also a series of vertical elevators, serving the head house which has three belts over which grain is relayed to the bins.

TRIANGULAR BINS

Belt conveyors used for discharging the grain from the storage, run crosswise on the second floor

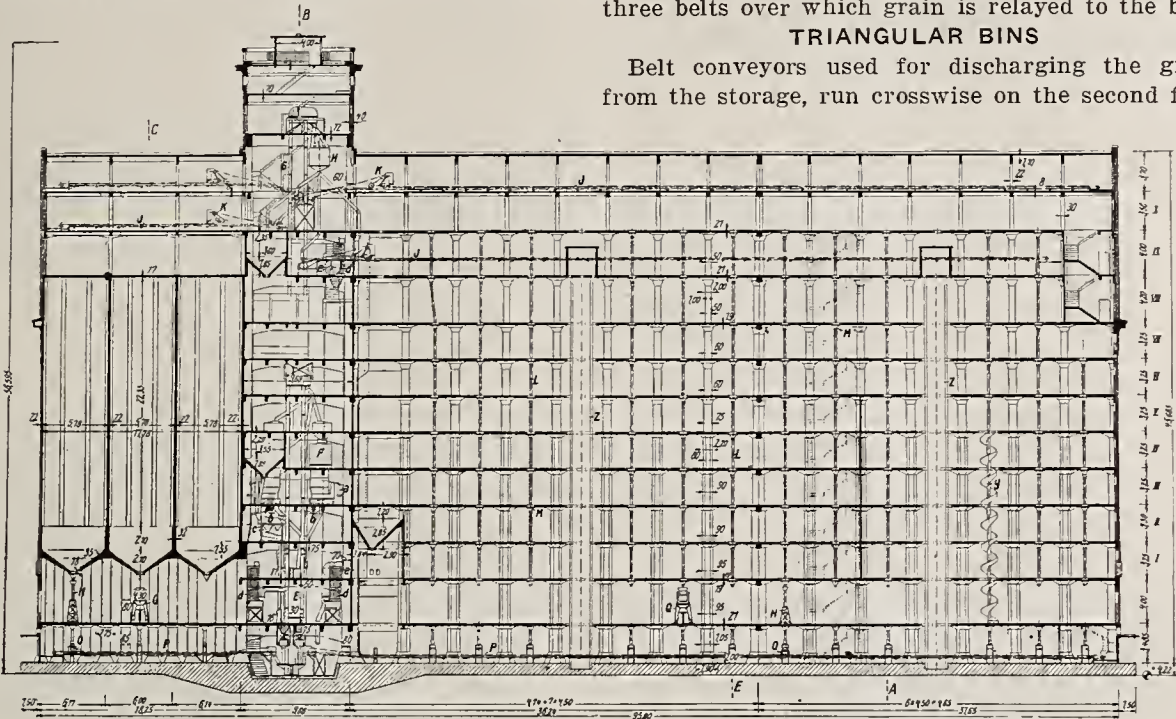


FIG. 1. LONGITUDINAL ELEVATION OF THE BUDAPEST GRAIN STORAGE; DIMENSIONS GIVEN IN ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE GIVEN IN METERS; ONE METER IS 3.28 FEET

large octagonal and 10 rectangular, interstice tanks for storing 10,000 tons of bulk grain. There is also an 11-story structure adjoining, with a capacity of 22,000 tons. Over 1,600,000* bushels of grain can be accommodated.

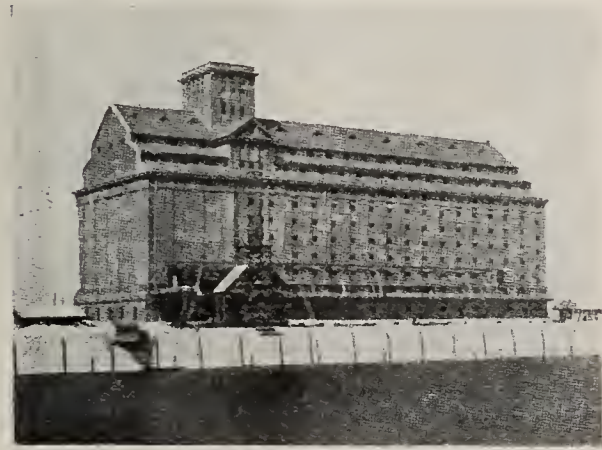
The grain which is delivered either by boat or

of the head house and lengthwise on the floor storage floors. In the floor storage section of the building there are, on the fourth to eighth floors, triangular shaped bins from which the grain is delivered by way of the scale to the belt conveyor (running in longitudinal direction of the building) from which it goes onto the belt conveyor of the crane and from there into the ship. It can also be routed into railroad cars.

The grain may also be bagged by any of the six automatic bagging scale units located in the basement. The conveying plant handles 400 tons per hour, and the cleaning plant 40 tons per hour.

The new storage in Budapest is used first of all for storing bulk grain, but provisions had to be made also to store grain in bags, flour, and other materials. For this purpose two freight elevators, two bag elevators, and a bag slide were installed. Different parts of the floor storage may be divided up also by inserting wooden partitions. The structure is of reinforced concrete and was built by Rittel & Brausewetter. The principal engineers were from the firm of Schneider & Co., Paris, France. Considerable detail of the structure is given in the illustrations shown here.

This new Budapest elevator is only one of the new grain storage facilities made necessary by the post-war "boom" in Hungarian grain production. Last year 92,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in Hungary, compared to the 38,000,000-bushel yield in 1920. Corn is the only crop in that country that has shown a decline during the same



RIVERSIDE ELEVATOR, BUDAPEST

rail, is received by the operation of a suction plant which can be moved up and down the full length of the building. The pneumatic apparatus, of course, also is used for discharging from the grain storage. The principal units of the handling system

*All figures cited are from *Baton und Eisen*, translated exclusively for the AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE.

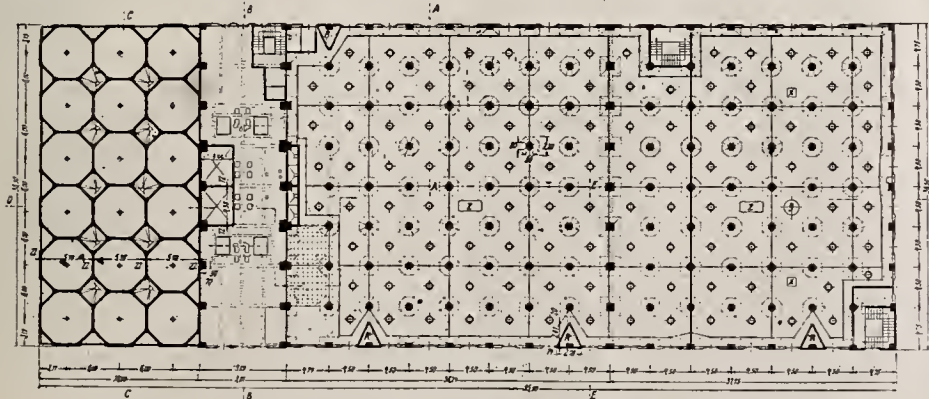


FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN OF THE BUDAPEST GRAIN STORAGE

GUIDE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

- A. SUCTION PIPE
- B. SETTLING BIN
- C. RECEIVING BIN
- D. RECEIVING BELT CONVEYOR
- E. ELEVATOR
- F. AUTOMATIC SCALE
- G. STORAGE ELEVATOR
- H. DISTRIBUTING BIN
- I. DISTRIBUTING BELT CONVEYOR
- K. DUMP
- L. DISTRIBUTING SPOUT
- M. DISTRIBUTING SLIDE
- N. COLLECTING DUCT
- O. MOVABLE TROUGH
- P. COLLECTING BELT CONVEYOR
- Q. BAG SCALE
- R. DISCHARGE BIN
- S. DISCHARGE SCALE
- T. DISCHARGE SPOUT
- U. FLEXIBLE DISCHARGE SPOUT
- V. DISCHARGE BELT CONVEYOR
- Z. FREIGHT ELEVATOR
- X. BAG ELEVATOR
- Z. BAG SLIDE
- a. DECIMAL CONTROL SCALE
- b. SPIRAL CONVEYOR
- c. INITIAL GRAIN CLEANER
- d. AIR FILTER
- e. EXHAUSTER
- f. AIR FILTER
- g. AIR LOCK
- h. SPIRAL CONVEYOR
- i. GRAIN BINS
- k. CUP ELEVATOR
- l. BELT CONVEYOR
- m. LOADING SPOUT
- n. BAGGING SCALE

period; the yield was 50,000,000 bushels in 1920, and 43,000,000 in 1928. Rye production last year amounted to over 32,000,000 bushels, as against 20,500,000 bushels in 1920. The corresponding acreage figures for the dark bread grain are significant, being 1,600,000 and 1,475,000.

Barley and oats also are handled in sizable volume by Hungarian elevators. The barley harvest last year was nearly 28,000,000 bushels, and the

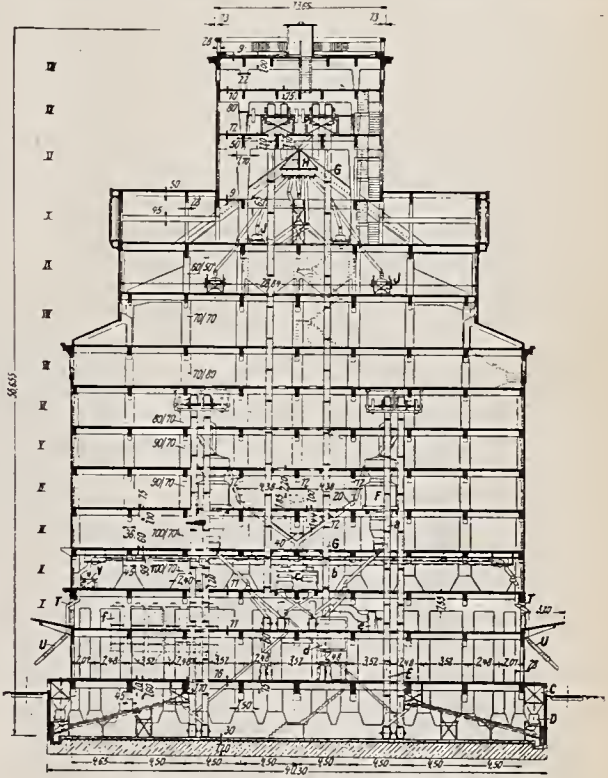


FIG. 4. CROSS ELEVATION OF HEAD HOUSE

oats netted 23,000,000. The per capita use of wheat in Hungary is 4.5 bushels per year, but the grain trade there now is no longer concerned only with domestic needs. The increasing supplies of wheat and other grains have led to an active export trade for elevators.

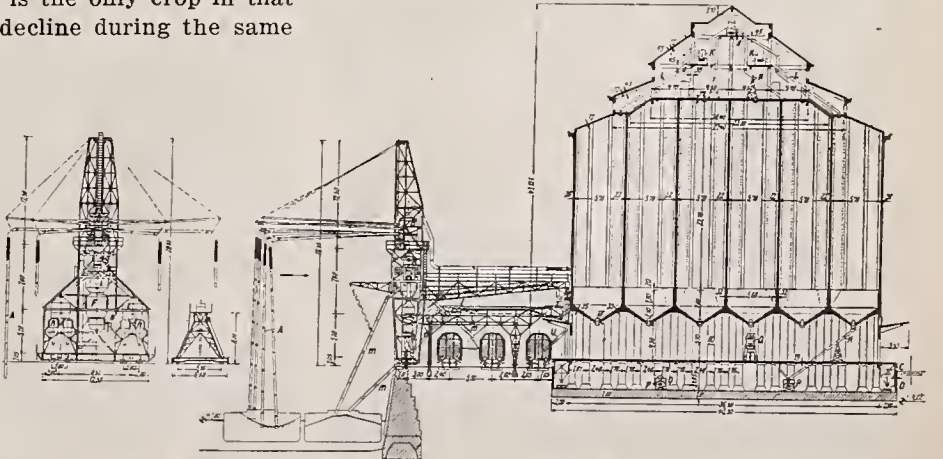


FIG. 5. CROSS ELEVATION OF THE BINS, SHOWING SUCTION DISCHARGE PLANT

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

How Chewing Gum, Broken Glass, and a Tin Can Helped
Solve an Elevator Line Shaft Problem

By JAMES F. HOBART

A GRAIN elevator of considerable size had been electrified by cutting off the main shaft just inside the discarded engine room, placing a gear upon the overhanging end of the shaft, and connecting it with a silent chain drive, to a large motor which had been placed upon a bit of foundation pieced out from one side of the engine room support.

The silent chain was quite short, only about six feet. Centers and the gears were necessarily very large and very small, respectively, in order to cut down the motor speed to that required at the line shaft. Although this arrangement drove the elevator machinery smoothly and up to speed, the drive was never regarded as satisfactory, and was the subject of much contention between the elevator owners and the concern which put in the motor drive. The trouble seemed to be in the chain drive. Several engineers had been sent to look the drive over, but as yet, none of the "wise men" had suggested a remedy for the trouble.

Learning that William Davis was in the neighborhood, the elevator owner promptly waylaid Big Bill and turned him loose in the elevator, with the request that he should give the silent chain drive a once-over.

Mr. Davis studied the drive carefully for some time; he placed his hand upon the shaft bearing which the chain gear overhung and carefully noted the trembling and vibration of that bearing and its support. He did the same with the motor bearing just back of the smaller gear. Then Big Bill procured a broomstick and a stout wood screw about 2½ inches long, and filed the end of this screw to a smooth point, approximating 60 degrees, like the point on a lathe center. Then, a hole was bored crosswise through one end of the broomstick and the screw driven into the hole until its point projected about an inch.

Standing close to the large gear, Big Bill hooked the screw into the center in the end of the line shaft and, holding the broomstick firmly, he noted the vibrations it made, some regular, and some intermittent. Calling the owner, Mr. Davis gave him the broomstick with instructions how to hold it and what to note. As soon as he had "got the hang" of the thing, the owner said he felt the vibrations very plainly, and asked what made them.

"That's what I intend to find out," said Big Bill. "I think the vibrations are caused by an improperly built support for the shaft overhang bearing, but I want to study the matter a little further and make sure beyond a doubt."

First of all, Mr. Davis obtained for his research, a broken mirror. An old pair of scissors was borrowed, a bucket filled with water, and holding the mirror under water, he quickly cut off two triangular corners of the silvered glass, and roughly rounded the pieces into discs about an inch in diameter each.

He then rolled some gum into a ball and stuck it into and over the center in the end of the line shaft. Then, one of the mirror discs was pressed lightly against the gum and pushed until the little glass disc was centered quite accurately and also fairly true, flatwise. With the remainder of the gum, Mr. Davis attached the other mirror disc to the end of the motor shaft.

An empty tin can was hunted up, an incandescent light placed inside the can and connected by means of an extension cord. A small hole was punched through the tin of the can, opposite the glowing filament and the can was blocked up solid, about six inches from the mirror on the line shaft, the hole in the tin adjusted so a beam of light would strike the little mirror and be reflected to the side of the engine room, about 12 or 15 feet away. With some old boards and a tarpaulin, a screen was rigged up which partially stopped off the light.

After watching the irregular, yet rhythmic move-

ments of the spot light, Mr. Davis called the owner and as they watched the beam of light flickering around, back and forth, moving a foot or more, sometimes more, sometimes less, Mr. Davis said: "I believe the entire trouble is due to insufficient stability of the overhung shaft bearing, and in a lesser degree, to the insecure foundation of the motor. Pretty soon, we will shift the beam of light to the motor-shaft mirror, and see just how much that motor gear is traveling around."

"It is about 16 feet from the shaft mirror to the light spot on the wall, and about six inches from the mirror to the electric lamp, so figuring by the leverage ratio, a 16-inch movement of the beam of light, means that the mirror is wobbling a half-inch one way or another. Such vibration of the chain gear can only result in cutting and wearing the chain corners and in time, will surely destroy the chain unless you set about providing journal bearings which will hold the journal and the chain gear securely."

"I don't see how those bearings can be made any stiffer than they are," said the owner. "Both bearings are on good, sound concrete piers, so, how are we going to make any better ones?"

"It is doubtful if an overhung line shaft gear can ever be made to run smoothly enough to make a silent chain wear well," said Mr. Davis. "The gear is large, the chain-pull enormous and the resulting leverage is too great to be withstood."

"But, Mr. Davis, what can we do to cure or prevent such action?"

"If there were a bearing on the other side of the large gear," said Mr. Davis, "the trembling and vibrations would be reduced three-fourths, and if the motor bearings could be rigidly applied to the desired line shaft bearing, I believe the silent chain would then last indefinitely," said Mr. Davis.

"That listens well," said the owner, "but how are we going to set up another bearing where there is no shaft?"

"We can't," said Big Bill dryly, "but do you happen to have any old shafting around the elevator the same size as the line shaft?"

Calling a couple of workmen, the owner led the way to a shed where, under his directions, the workmen soon uncovered a piece of rusty shafting which Mr. Davis pronounced the same size as the line shaft. "There are two journal bearings and a half-coupling on the shaft too," observed Mr. Davis.

A concrete pier was built for the new bearing, which was not placed quite against the chain gear, but at a little distance from it so as to give a little room beside the gear. In fact, the new bearing and its pier were placed directly in line with the electric motor which drove the chain. There was a double bed under the motor, the upper half of the bed being on slides and adjustable by screws, thus sliding upon the lower bed and allowing the chain to be properly tightened. An old piece of channel steel, worked over by Big Bill, was placed, flanges down, underneath the lower half of the motor frame, and securely bolted thereto.

When the shaft was changed, it was found that the coupling fitted perfectly, and no change of bolt holes was necessary. Mr. Davis allowed that "something must be wrong, somewhere" to make up for the fit of the bolts, but trouble did not materialize, and after the motor had been started, with the longer shaft in place, the chain was found to run smoothly, and to have lost all its tendency to cut itself to pieces in a short time.

POOL HEAD RESIGNS

"It is with the deepest regret that we surrender our general manager to the services of the Dominion," states A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian wheat pool, in announcing the resignation of E. B. Ramsay, general manager, to come into effect at

the end of the year, when he is to become chairman of the reorganized Board of Grain Commissioners.

"We have, however," continued Mr. McPhail, "the consolation that his abilities will not be lost to western Canada. As a member of the Saskatchewan pool board in its early difficult days, as one of the original members of the central grain selling agency board, and for the past two years as our general manager, we have found Mr. Ramsay's ability, sound judgment, and unflinching tact, invaluable."

"I feel that I am voicing the opinion not only of our central board but of all our provincial pool boards and our entire membership, that we would regard Mr. Ramsay's resignation almost as a calamity were he leaving us for any other position than the one he is going to fill. We are confident that under his chairmanship the administration of the Canadian Grain Act will be impartial and efficient."

D. A. McGibbon, a professor, and C. A. Hamilton, ex-minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, are the two other recent appointees for the grain board.

HIGHER STANDARD FOR
CANADIAN WHEAT

Amendments to the Canadian Grain Act were passed at the last session of the Canadian parliament which will materially raise the average quality of all grades of Canadian wheat shipped out of Canadian terminals. Hereafter, beginning with this year's crop, all grades of wheat shipped out of Canadian terminal elevators will be graded out on a composite sample equal to 75 per cent of the average quality of the grade at the primary inspection point and 25 per cent of the minimum quality, or standard of the grade, at the primary point. In addition, mixing in the statutory grades of No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, No. 2 Manitoba Northern, and No. 3 Manitoba Northern is prohibited, this clause to come into effect August 1, 1930.

The new composite standard which has been incorporated in the Canada Grain Act, was suggested to the Dominion parliament by the Brown Royal Commission, which has been investigating the whole grain marketing situation in western Canada for the past eight months, and by the Canadian wheat pools.

At the first sitting at the last session of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, A. J. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools, stated that the board of directors of the three Canadian wheat pools had arrived at a unanimous conclusion as follows:

"That the practice of mixing as now carried on at the head of the lakes has a bad effect on the quality of our wheat. We believe, in the first place, that there should be no earnings or profits in handling wheat or any commodity through warehouse facilities other than the tariffs that are set for that purpose. I think that will explain our fundamental attitude. We believe that mixing as now carried on should be eliminated as far as it is possible and practicable to do so; and as a means to that end we recommend that there be a higher standard established for out-turn grades in the terminals at Fort William than the standards used at the primary inspection point. We suggest that as a means to setting up a higher standard at Fort William we take 75 per cent of the average quality of each grade at the primary inspection point together with 25 per cent of the minimum, or standard of the grade, at the primary inspection point and use that mixture as a standard for the out-turn grade from the terminal elevators. I think this would be a correct interpretation. It would mean, if it were accurately done, that such a standard at Fort William would be 37½ per cent higher than the standard that is used at the primary inspection point, or 12½ per cent below the average quality at the primary inspection point. It would leave a 25 per cent lee-way around the average quality of the grain—12½ per cent below the average and 12½ per cent above the average. We find it is

necessary to have the leeway in order to insure that the pool or any other grain organization be able to get out their wheat equal in quality to the higher standard.

"We believe that this will practically eliminate mixing; it will insure a uniformly higher quality in each grade going out from the terminal elevators, and we regard that as important from the standpoint of being able to secure the most dollars and cents for all our wheat. For instance, if one were to abolish mixing simply by law, by statute, without raising the standard, he would create a condition where he would have cargoes of wheat going from the terminal ranging in quality all the way from the minimum of the grade to the maximum of the grade. This is a matter of opinion, of course; but it can be taken fairly well for granted

that the buyer on the other side of the water will be influenced more in the direction of bidding on the minimum quality of the grain because that is what he will possibly, or quite probably get.

"One of the arguments used in favor of mixing is that by mixing down to somewhere as close as possible to the minimum of the grade you provide for as nearly as possible a uniform quality of grain going out in any particular cargo, and, therefore, you get more dollars and cents actually out of all your wheat. We believe that although that is true, or probably true, you are mixing down all the time—you are mixing down to the minimum. Our suggestion would mean that grain companies, ourselves as well as other grain companies, would be compelled to mix up, as well as down, in order to have a uniform average quality of the grain going out

from terminal elevators. We believe that a uniform quality of grain in all cargoes is essential, or very necessary from the standpoint of the people who buy our grain."

"The Standards Board, which will establish the grain standards for each year's crop as soon as practicable after harvest, will be appointed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and is to consist of the commissioners, the chairmen of the Boards of Grain Appeal, the chief inspector, the chief chemist of the Board and the Dominion cerealist as ex-officio members, together with one representative of the millers, four representatives of the producers of Alberta, five representatives of the producers of Saskatchewan, three representatives of the producers of Manitoba and one representative of the producers of British Columbia."

Texas City Elevator Doubles Its Grain Capacity

N EARLY 20 years ago grain interests in Galveston felt the pressure of grain which was finding outlet through the Gulf of Mexico. As a response to this need the Texas City Transportation Company engaged the James Stewart Corporation of Chicago to design and construct a half-million bushel elevator. This was completed in 1911.

Texas City is across the bay from Galveston and its grain movement is included in the shipping statistics of the latter city. The elevator is built on the wharf and has fine loading facilities to vessels and is served by three tracks for arriving grain. Practically all of the grain received is exported.

After 20 years the elevator needed quite a comprehensive going over with the idea of a material increase in handling capacity but without adding more storage. Again the contract was placed with the James Stewart Corporation and now the elevator can ship 50,000 bushels of wheat an hour, and provision has been made so that this amount can be doubled whenever the need arises.

During the early harvest period in the Southwest speed is an important factor. Cars arrive at the Gulf ports, faster than normal shipping can carry it away, and when boats are available the house with rapid shipping facilities has a great advantage.

The house has a track shed with three tracks and provision has been made for two additional tracks should future needs make them necessary. Space has been laid out also for a future annex of 474,000 bushels and a second annex of 1,260,000 bushels.

Among the improvements made in the house was a cross conveyor gallery with a 42-inch conveyor; an inclined gallery 63 feet nine inches long to connect with the shipping gallery which is 792 feet long. Two 42-inch shipping conveyors were placed on the first floor of the house, and the receiving conveyor was increased in size from 36 inches to 42 inches.

The two legs were rebuilt and new belts and cups put on to give them a capacity of 20,000 bushels an hour each. An entire new leg was provided for the drier and a new Fairbanks, Morse scale of 2,000 bushels' capacity was put in ahead of the Hess Drier. This, of course, required considerable changing and a great amount of ingenuity in arranging for efficient operation. The garnerers of the receiving scales were enlarged and the head floor was raised to accommodate them.

In the track shed six new sets of single power shovels and platforms were installed so that from the moment a car is spotted it can be unloaded with the greatest possible dispatch.

A Budd-Sinks Dust Collecting System was installed and throughout the house the air cleaning system was remodeled and reconditioned, as were also the electric light, power and signal systems, and the spouting. Six new Fairbanks-Morse Motors were installed of from 5 to 125 horsepower. Including the old motors there are 17 now in operation. The transmission is by roller chain or silent chain

drive furnished by the Link Belt Company of Chicago. All of the new conveying and elevating equipment was furnished by J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company of Enterprise, Kan.

With the house in such fine condition the Texas City Elevator will more than do its share in empty-

a large part of the Winter-wheat belt the pest is comparatively scarce. The decline in the numbers of the pest came from two causes—the discovery through research of an effective method of control, and the application by wheat growers of the results of this research."

Control of the Hessian fly is based upon the planting of the wheat late enough in the season so that the Hessian flies will emerge before the wheat is in a stage to invite attack. The fly lives only a day or two, and without young wheat on which to lay its eggs it dies without multiplying its kind. Control



TEXAS CITY ELEVATOR, ACROSS BAY FROM GALVESTON

ing the congested railroad yards of the Galveston district when the wheat is moving.

WHEAT FLY CONTROL RESULT OF RESEARCH

As a result of the discovery, through scientific research, of practical means of controlling the Hessian fly, insect enemy of wheat, and the application of the control measures developed by the research, there has been no general outbreak of the Hessian fly for 10 years, says Dr. W. H. Larrimer, entomologist of the Federal Bureau of Entomology. Only too often, says Doctor Larrimer, entomologists are forced to relate a dolorous tale of heavy losses caused by some pest of plants or animals, but in the Hessian fly control campaign there is a story of a different kind, a story of losses prevented by the efforts of crop growers.

"Before 1919 the Hessian fly caused losses running into hundreds of millions of dollars, and entomologists had come to expect severe outbreaks at from five to seven-year intervals," says Doctor Larrimer. "Now I am happy to be able to report, over

of the Hessian fly required no new or expensive method. Farmers needed only to appropriately time their customary operations.

"I do not mean to say that there has been no damage from the Hessian fly since 1919. There has. In some localities damage has been severe. There are two reasons for local outbreaks. In some instances abnormal conditions, usually climatic, are favorable to the fly and hinder control. In others a single farmer or a group of farmers may forget past damage or decide that the Hessian fly has disappeared forever, and plant too early.

"Critical areas where the Hessian fly menaces early-sown wheat are: southern Pennsylvania, western Virginia, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, northern Kentucky, southern Tennessee, all of Missouri, southeastern Nebraska, central and northeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma. In these sections early planting is particularly hazardous, and there is urgent need for control work."

WHEAT exports for the first seven months of this year were 39,039,000 bushels, as against 27,678,000 for the same period in 1928.



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Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 15, 1929

OVER-BORDER TRADE

WATER seeks the lowest level, but wheat runs up hill to the highest quotations. American wheat now is being delivered across the international border to Canadian country elevators. The duty of 12 cents per bushel has been absorbed in most cases by the relatively high prices quoted on the Winnipeg exchange.

Harvesting of the Dominion crop has gone forward rapidly throughout the West in the last few weeks, and in southern sections, threshing is the order of the day. Congestion, even without considering the unusual over-border diversion, is feared at many points. Grading is conceded to be satisfactory, and the United States grain must compete with fairly strong quality, as most of the cars are grading No. 2, but there are nearly twice as many No. 1 certificates as No. 3.

ISLAND ELEVATORS

IT'S not as tall as the new Chrysler Building, but the George Ehret grain elevator ranks as one of the peculiar, unadvertised attractions on the island of Manhattan. Its small, square turrets jut out above the East River, defying the slim shafts of skyscrapers in the background to cut a better pattern against the New York cloud line. Its yellowish tinge gives it an air of antiquity; whoever built it knew what an Irish castle looks like. It doesn't appear to be a very busy place. There's a distillery in back of it that doesn't look rushed either.

Across the island, a mile or so south of where the *Leviathan* squats, stand some railroad ele-

vators. Any one of these waterfront houses is about 100 times the size of the Ehret "castle"—and about half as interesting in appearance.

The men and tickers that make the wheels go 'round in Manhattan elevators are located off Bowling Green in the old produce exchange. They buy, sell, and rush around generally in the second largest arena in New York, being out-arenaed only by Madison Square Garden, according to the Mr. Foster who has become a millionaire by telling tourists things like that.

So, within a short radius of the Battery, there are several things, floating elevators among them, to interest grain-conscious people. A thread of the Gotham grain trade, in fact, runs right up Fifth Avenue, and into the very door of Saint Patrick's cathedral. That famous piece of the effete East's property originally was turned over to the churchmen for a trivial number of dollars—plus an annual rental of four bushels of wheat.

THE WEST NEEDS MORE ELEVATORS

ELEVATOR construction in the Southwest, which in recent years has taken on the proportions of a building boom, may be duplicated, to some extent, in the near future throughout the Pacific Northwest.

In the first place grain production in Montana and adjacent states is on the increase. This, however, is the least important indication of the need for modern storage facilities there. The sacked grain warehouse has been proved uneconomical, compared to the bulk handling elevator, but hundreds of the old-fashioned warehouses exist in many of the important grain trade sectors of the high protein wheat lands. They must go.

Perhaps the issue will be forced by the growing recognition of the fact that modern elevators offer the best means of protecting the West's high protein premiums. Segregation of high protein grain from lower grades requires a great deal more storage space than indiscriminate binning of all grades—an operation that becomes imperative when elevators are meager in number and capacity.

THE "LAST" CONVENTION?

DIRECTORS of the Grain Dealers National Association already have signified their willingness to amend the organization's name so as to include feed dealers. So if the directors are supported in this by the membership, the annual convention at Peoria, Ill., October 14-16, may be the last meeting of that group under a name that has served for a third of a century. There is little doubt but what the national interests of grain dealers and feed distributors can be most effectively and economically handled through mutual, centralized effort. Yet there are, no doubt, those who dislike complicating the original name of the older and larger association.

The threshing out of this problem of what's in a name is only one of the features that is sure to draw a large attendance to the meeting. The Peoria grain traders are veterans at convention engineering and all that involves these days in the way of golf tournaments as well as business

programs. Any be-sure-and-come plea for this convention is out of order, as the membership unfailingly responds to the combination which Peoria represents: A central location, a live market, and adequate convention facilities.

THE SENSATION

CROP estimates leaped out of the dull news category the second week of this month when the Government reported the national corn yield at 2,456,000,000, the smallest harvest in five years, and over a third of a billion bushels short of last year's crop.

North America's wheat crop of 1,080,000,000 bushels also is sensationally short for the United States and Canada, a reduction of 390,000,000 bushels from the revised figures of last year. Those were 1,470,000,000 bushels. Total wheat supplies for North America, including carryover, are 1,433,000,000 bushels compared with 1,689,000,000 bushels last year. Taking the crops of the five grains, wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley, there is a shortage of about 806,000,000 bushels in the United States, compared with last year's harvest.

The serious nature of the situation disclosed by the September estimates, lies in the fact that the drought which has been largely responsible for the reduction, is not confined to North America. Argentina and parts of Europe have suffered in the same way simultaneously. Sharp reflections of this condition on the market blackboards is bound to show, although much of the bad news already has been discontinued in advance.

HELP CURB THE SMUT AND RYE-MIXED RECEIPTS

"MORE smut and rye this year than ever" and "The worst I have ever seen." These are statements made nearly every day by wheat buyers. Statistics show that they are at least partly correct. Both smut and rye are on the increase in the Southwest, especially when compared to the 1928 crop.

Federal grain inspection statistics show that out of 25,511 car loads of wheat delivered on the Kansas City market in July, just 3,095, or over 12 per cent were smutty. In August of this year, 1,628 car loads out of 9,225 were smutty, over 17.6 per cent. With only 10.6 per cent of the 1928 crop smutty, the estimated money loss to the state was \$6,000,000. Evidently the 1929 loss will be considerably more. This loss could have been overcome by seed treatment at a cost of less than 10 cents an acre for material and labor. Copper carbonate dust, properly applied, is an absolute preventive.

From present indication the 1929 crop carries the greatest amount of rye for years, according to H. M. Bainer, better-wheat promoter of the Southwest. Federal statistics for the Kansas City market show that up to 1928 there had been a gradual reduction in rye-mixed wheat. In 1926, 4.5 per cent graded down on account of rye; in 1927, 3.7 per cent and in 1928, 2 per cent. At present it looks like 5 per cent or more of the 1929 crop would be rye-mixed. Rye, mixed with wheat, lowers the grade and price and makes an unsatisfactory combination for grain, flour or bread. The

penalty for rye mixture is certain to become more and more severe. Rye has already ruined the reputation of some of our best wheat growing sections. The only remedy is to keep everlastingly at the grower to use only rye-free seed on rye-free ground.

EDITORIAL MENTION

The elevator manager with "Keep Cool" for a slogan, will install anti-friction bearings.

With the Galveston grain embargo modified, and the shut-out at Minneapolis discontinued, congestion worries are less severe than a month ago, but there still is more room for improvement than for receipts.

One dollar a bushel has been announced as the initial payment on the 1929 crop by the Canadian wheat pool. The drop to 85 cents last year evidently was not medicine that could be given pool members twice in succession.

Effective this month at Buffalo, there is an increase of half a cent a bushel in elevation charge on grain. The new ruling applies to lake and rail shipments, as well as to canal grain, so the canal operators' suspicion of discrimination should be dispelled.

One more use for corn stalks has been added this month to the already long-list of conversions possible from this byproduct of the grain trade. The dried stalks are combined with ordinary sewage to produce cooking or fuel gas. Any one who has smelled "ripe" corn silage will not doubt that this is possible.

Italy's wheat production this year is now estimated at 245,000,000 bushels, an increase of 7 per cent over the 1928 production, and also larger than the 1925 yield which was the greatest in history. Probably Mussolini has no doubt as to whether the weather or the Mussolini wheat campaign is responsible for the over-par crop.

The current farm price index, owing largely to advances in wheat, oats, rye, hay, and flaxseed, stands at 143, four points higher than a year ago. Occupation for long winter evenings will be to speculate as to how much of a change the index will show after the Federal Farm Board has been drawing salary for a year.

Grain men, millers, and all others who use jute bags in large quantities may soon buy "bag futures" to cover their requirements for three or six months—and possibly longer. Options can be resold at the same place—the New York Burlap & Jute Exchange, 80 Wall Street, New York City. Another feather for future trading's cap.

Agreement to make a loan of \$50,000 to the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., of Ithaca, N. Y., has been reached by the Federal Farm Board, it was announced by the board September 6. The \$50,000 loan, to be augmented by an equal amount by the

federation, will be applied to the construction of from 10 to 15 shipping stations in New York, for the use of members of the co-operatives. The Government's loan is to be secured by a first lien on the facilities, and this initial piece of financing by the board will be something decidedly interesting to follow.

An experimental farm for wheat growing soon will be established near Clovis, N. M., by the agricultural and mechanical college, to ascertain the varieties of wheat most suitable for that section, as well as the most advanced method of cultivation. This area has been particularly favored this year in its wheat production, which established new records, and helped slightly toward the development of a surplus.

CROSS SECTION NOTES ON THIS ISSUE

New ideas in European elevator construction styles, by Paris designers: Page 145.

How the grain trade's wheat is indexed in the eyes of the world's importers: Page 143-4.

Ten commandments for protecting the country elevator against fire: Page 142.

Hints for any elevator millwright troubled with an overhung shaft: Page 146.

About Peoria and Peoria personalities who promise the trade one of its greatest national conventions next month: Pages 154-7.

Look at one of the newer elevators that handle Gulf of Mexico exports: Page 147.

Where 1,000,000 bushels of Indianapolis market receipts can be housed: First page.

"Island Elevators," an editorial on the preceding page, is nothing profound—and fairly entertaining.

The Departments

An elevator for feedstuffs: Hay, Straw and Feed section.

Fairmont lists eight St. Louis exchange veterans: See News Letters.

Borneo seed rites as performed by the Dyak head hunters: Seed Field Seeds section.

Horse-sense in hay advertising: See Hay, Straw and Feed section. . . New hay grade amendments: Pages 167-8. . . Some feed formulas: Page 168.

An authoritative review of what the September sensation of the Federal crop reports really means, by G. A. Collier: Page 164.

Two large trust funds, one to provide for the education of young men and women, and the other to perpetuate his grain firm through an employee stock-sharing plan, are created by the terms in the will of the late A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind. The latter provision is especially significant of the increased attention being given to the policy of profit-sharing and responsibility-sharing among employees of grain companies.

The Federal Farm Board hasn't the much-talked of "unlimited power" after all. Alexander Legge, board chairman, recognized that fact this month when he turned down a proposal offered by negro co-operative organizations to tap the treasury for seed loans. The Agricultural Marketing Act, it is true, gives the board unprecedented power in the matter

of aiding co-operative marketing, but in no way usurps the function of the intermediate credit banks which are authorized to provide funds for seed, fertilizer, etc., in emergency.

A magnetic separator in the elevator feed grinding department not only helps insure feed quality, but is a form of machinery insurance that any operator will recognize once he has experienced a shut-down because of metal passing through his grinder.

Around corn belt elevators, facilities for properly handling cobs should be prepared before they are needed for use. A standard cob burner will dispose of cobs in the most efficient and economical manner but a burner should be built early enough so that the mortar will thoroughly dry out before any cobs are burned.

Intentions, as of August 15, to increase Winter wheat acreage 1.2 per cent above the area last fall have been reported this month by 20,000 farmers through the Federal crop reporting office. Elevators in rye sections have something a little better to count on: The intended rye acreage is 5 per cent above last year's sowing.

Organization of the \$20,000,000 corporation which, theoretically, is to unify co-operative grain marketing effort in the United States, and act as the link between the Federal Farm Board and the grain trade, will be completed by the end of September. Headquarters will be in Chicago, and legal counsel at hand from start to finish. That will be a good idea . . . Rice growers in California, and Red Top Clover seed producers in Flora, Ill., are the most recently announced groups receiving cash aid from the board, for marketing purposes. The board has lost no time in efficiently putting to work what it is compelled to by the Agricultural Marketing Act—class legislation.

If farmers carry out their expressed intentions to seed, this fall, an acreage of Winter wheat 1.2 per cent greater than was seeded last fall, production will, with average abandonment and average yield, continue to be well above domestic requirements and the 1930 Winter wheat crop will have to be marketed on an export basis, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "The world market for wheat of the 1930 crop," says the bureau, "probably will be no better than, and may not be as good as, that for the present season. Yields of Spring wheat in the United States and Canada this year have been very low and prospects now are that yields in Argentina and Australia will also be lower than usual." Looking further ahead, the United States trade must expect to meet continued keen competition in export markets from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Furthermore, there is a possibility that Russia may again be a factor in the world market in a few years. In view of the general tendency for expansion of acreage in the principal exporting countries, it seems very doubtful whether prices of wheat in world markets in the next few years will average much above the levels of the last six years, unless unfavorable conditions result in a series of unusually low yields.

E. A. DOERN
Chicago

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

E. K. SHEPPERD
Indianapolis

NEW HEAD FOR CRAWFORDSVILLE CONCERN

Tully Carl Crabbs has been elected to the presidency of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to succeed the late A. E. Reynolds. He is the son of Benjamin F. Crabbs, the original partner in the business which started in 1853. He has virtually "grown up" with the business starting as a bookkeeper and for the past several years has been secretary-treasurer. When his father dropped the reins, he took them up and has been the ardent and loyal partner and companion of Mr. Reynolds in every adventure of the organization.

His pleasure has been that of carrying out the plans and details that had been worked out for the



TULLY CARL CRABBS

success of the business. For punctuality and faithfulness to his duties he stands without a peer. Every task from the greatest to the smallest has always been performed with the most careful attention.

He takes his new office with knowledge and experience. He has kept in close touch with each of the outside connections of the company both in United States and abroad looking after every detail of management at each place. This has given him a broad vision of the business and makes him fully capable in his new responsibilities.

Being a director of the Elston Bank & Trust Company, one of the largest of Crawfordsville, and connected with numerous other financial institutions, and, having kept in direct communication with all the banking institutions serving the business, he is fully qualified to handle the financial requirements necessary to the business.

Mr. Crabbs was born near Mansfield, Ohio, June 1, 1873, and moved to Crawfordsville with his father in 1880 where he attended school and finished his education at Wabash College. He has given much of his valuable time to home activities, never too busy to do good where needed. He has served on the County Council, Y. M. C. A., Chamber of Commerce, and other boards of the community, also been head in Rotary, Masonic and Church circles. He is now and has been for 22 years superintendent of the First M. E. Church Sunday School

making Sunday as busy a day as any other, although in a somewhat different way.

With his many years of training and experience and being a man of high ideals, the company will continue to grow and expand under his leadership in the future as it has done in the past.

NEW CHICAGO RULING

At their meeting August 6, 1929, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade declared effective September 16, all of the Rules and Regulations applicable to securities trading and also the second and third sentences of Rule 313.

In order to clarify Rule 313, the situation is as follows:

"MEMBERSHIP IN CLEARING HOUSE—The Clearing House may prescribe the qualifications of its own members. * * * * * No person, or firm, shall become a member of the Clearing House until approved by the Board."

Beginning September 16, the following portions of Rule 313 will be in effect:

MEMBERSHIP IN CLEARING HOUSE—The Clearing House may prescribe the qualifications of its own members. Corporations, registered under Rule 226, may be members of the Clearing House for the purpose of clearing commodities only until and including December 31, 1929, but not thereafter. No partnership may be a member of the Clearing House unless it is registered under Rule 226, and unless two of its general partners are members of the Association. * * * * * No person, or firm, shall become a member of the Clearing House until approved by the Board."

The next to the last sentence of Rule 313, as presented in the Rule Book, will not be declared effective until January 1, 1930. This sentence reads as follows:

"No member who as an individual is a member of the Clearing House shall clear any trades except for his own personal account."

VANCOUVER ELECTS COUNCIL

At the annual election of the Vancouver, B. C., Grain Exchange the following were chosen to serve on the Council for the coming year: A. W. Whitmore, W. Lloyd Craig, J. E. Hall, D. R. MacLean, R. C. Milroy, John Whittle. The Council will elect its chairman later.

W. Lloyd Craig, retiring chairman, in his address, stated that: "In the future Canada may look to the Orient as her principal market for wheat.

"When it is considered that an increase in consumption of grain of one bushel per capita in China and Japan would mean an increased consumption of nearly 500,000,000 bushels, there seems to be some justification for my statement," he explained.

"The export of North American wheat to the Orient has been a development of the Twentieth Century. In China and Japan wheat is consumed only when it is cheap or when the rice crop fails.

"The Orient is a highly competitive market, but a very good beginning has been made in introducing Canadian Hard wheat, and observers well competent to judge have no hesitation in saying that the consumption of wheat and wheat flour throughout Asia will gradually increase.

"In the meantime we must regard it as a fluctuating market, to which our shipments may be three or four times one year what they are in the next.

"It is a regrettable fact," Mr. Craig said further, "that we are face to face with a greatly diminished grain crop in the Canadian West; a smaller crop than has been known in the past five years.

"The average crop from 1924 to 1928 inclusive, over the prairie provinces has been 387 million bushels, so that this year's production appears likely, according to latest government estimates,

to amount of 67 per cent of the five-year average, although private sources of information state this estimate to be optimistic.

"The coming season will be a period of real trial of the western route, for the plain reason that there will be far less grain than sufficient to comfortably utilize the grain handling and storage facilities of both routes, and it appears altogether unlikely that anything in the nature of a congestion will be experienced at any stage of the season, either East or West.

"If the economic value of the western route is able to demonstrate that it can pull its fair share of the diminished grain crop this way, and I think it will, then it will have proved itself beyond all question, and the ultimate result will undoubtedly be to the benefit of the western route."

EX-CHAMBER HEAD DIES

William F. Dalrymple, active in the Minneapolis grain trade for 35 years, died September 3. He was a former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and was also head of the grain



THE LATE WILLIAM F. DALRYMPLE

firm bearing his name. Mr. Dalrymple's father was one of the pioneers who opened up the grain lands of the Northwest on a big scale. In one season, the elder Dalrymple had 50,000 acres of virgin prairie in North Dakota plowed for wheat.

The death of William F. Dalrymple at 58 years of age, followed a long and severe illness. Surviving him are his widow and three children.

LOCAL CORN DEMAND AT PEORIA

Notwithstanding fairly good arrivals, prices for corn here have held up well as compared with other markets. The country is selling the old corn very sparingly; the farmers evidently are holding their corn until they find out the outcome of the coming crop. The demand continues of an industrial nature. There are no inquiries for corn for shipment.

Receipts of oats have been light and prices have been advancing as in other markets. Elevator stor-

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age capacity here is filled to the limit. Country are selling them very sparingly.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, letter of September 11.*

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN AUGUST

The Chicago futures market in grain had somewhat of a slump in August, compared with July, but the volume was large nevertheless, a total of 2,472,862,000 bushels having been bought and sold. This total was divided among the various grains as follows, for purpose of comparison the July figures for each being shown in parentheses: Wheat, 1,895,818,000 bushels (2,432,109,000); corn, 418,505,000 bushels (481,869,000); oats, 123,082,000 bushels (133,449,000); rye, 35,457,000 bushels (49,739,000).

Average open contracts in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade for August, "short" side of contracts only there being an equal volume on the "long" side, were: Wheat, 218,044,000 bushels, as compared with 111,279,000 a year ago and 172,889,000 in July of this year; corn, 46,998,000 bushels, as against 79,207,000 last year and 48,567,000 in July; oats, 42,208,000 bushels, compared with 26,765,000 a year ago and 23,220,000 in July; rye, 12,377,000 bushels, as against 9,005,000 last year and 7,975,000 in July. The average open contract for all grains at Chicago in August was 319,627,000 bushels.

DEATH OF G. D. N. A. LEADER

Charles England, 79, of Baltimore, Md., who had served four times as president of the Chamber of Commerce in that city, died August 31.

Mr. England had not confined his grain trade activities to local affairs, and for a long period of years, while his health permitted, he was one of the leading figures in the Grain Dealers National Association, serving that organization in various capacities, including that of president. During the war he served on the Federal draft board, and was known throughout the East for various public and civic services which he performed creditably. He was also a senior counselor for the national Cham-



THE LATE CHARLES ENGLAND

ber of Commerce. In grain association work, previous to his retirement, he interested himself particularly in transportation matters.

The funeral was held September 2, and was attended by several of his former business associates.

STATE SOCIALISM

F. B. Wells, vice-president of F. H. Peavey & Co. of Minneapolis in a recent radio address over KSTP, is quoted as having said:

"If my previous opposition to farm relief legislation was dictated by selfish motives, it would be difficult to explain my approval of this new law which would, if effective, in the not distant future, build up farmer-owned and controlled marketing facilities throughout the country which would take the place of the existing privately-owned agencies."

And that is just the reason he should still be opposed to the legislation—not because his own

business may be hurt, but as a matter of principle—as a good American citizen.

What's the matter with the "existing privately-owned agencies"—the independent grain trade, for example? Have not these dealers built up their businesses, in competition with others, standing on their own feet, without government aid or subsidy, and profited or lost solely according to their merit and efficiency, and paid taxes to the Government?

Co-operatives are all right. An independent grain dealer should have to stand the competition of honest co-operatives, standing on their own feet, as well as the competition of other independent grain dealers. That all makes for a more efficient grain marketing trade. But what right has the government to encourage and assist, not only with counsel but also with money from the public treasury, one class of business men, whether independent or co-operative, to eliminate another class of honest, independent business men who have paid, in taxes, their full share of the money a misguided paternalistic government now uses for their undoing?

If that is not class legislation, our training in political philosophy and economics has been all wrong. The supreme court of the United States could not conscientiously do anything but declare that law unconstitutional. What is to become of our boasted freedom of individual initiative, our assurance to every man of an equal opportunity, under which America has become great?

Such a law, lived up to in letter and spirit, leads inevitably to socialism.

Of course the business of life is a keen, hard game. There are others of us that might claim need of aid. The Government can not consistently prefer and aid one class, discriminating against, and to the detriment of, their independent competitors, without offering similar aid to all classes. Then there is no independence. That's socialism; and all human experience shows that such paternalism is wasteful, inefficient, repressive, and leads to decline and decay.

RE-ENTERS GRAIN TRADE

A short time ago, A. F. Miller, of Houston, believed he was "cured" of the grain business, and retired after nearly 15 years as vice-president and part owner of the Sigmund Rothschild Company in the Texas market.

His retirement, however, has been short-lived. So many of his friends and interests are in the grain business, that he has decided to renew his connection with them. Hence, the A. F. Miller Company, which is beginning operations this month in Houston.

H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers Association, reports that one of Mr. Miller's first "official acts" as head of his new firm, was to join the ranks of the state organization. "Naturally," says Mr. Miller, "the first thing I want to do is join the association."

SEATTLE SETS ALL-TIME MARK

Activity during the month of August established a new all-time trading volume record for the Seattle Grain Exchange, with an aggregate total of 3,914,000 bushels, or a daily trading average of 145,030 bushels.

The Washington exchange is the original wheat futures market operating under special permit of the United States Department on the Pacific Coast and was organized to facilitate the marketing and distribution of the wheat crop of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana. The following figures represent the comparative growth of the Seattle Exchange for the three fiscal years of operation.

August, 1926, first year 612,000 bushels turnover
August, 1927, second year . . 1,812,000 bushels turnover
August, 1928, third year . . . 3,076,000 bushels turnover
August, 1929, fourth year . . 3,914,000 bushels turnover

The month records an increase of approximately 200,000 bushels over last month, which at that time set up a new trading record, and is comparatively six times larger than the corresponding month for the first year of trading in 1926. August a year ago was the previous record month, prior to July,

and was the crop clean-up period, with a monthly turnover of more than double that of any other month of that year, so that considering that the first two months of the present fiscal year, July and August, have both made new records, the increase is considered remarkable by the officials of the western exchange.

The rapid growth of the Seattle market has been reflected in the increasing inquiry for membership by influential grain traders who have hitherto not held memberships.

H. C. GAMAGE CARRIES ON

The firm of Moore-Seaver has been built upon the fellowship and camaraderie of all who have ever been concerned in it. The affection with which his wide acquaintanceship looked upon the late Ben C. Moore was felt to a greater degree by his own force of employes and his partners. And it is not unusual, for in former days Mr. Moore would take his car in the mornings and give his employes a lift to the office. When he couldn't do it, he called another member of the firm—it was done. And this is not the only example of the type of friendliness and good fellowship upon which the Moore-Seaver firm has built its success and popularity. Several Kansas City grain firms who have at one time or another in the past found themselves financially embarrassed—times when a friendly and intelligent



HARRY C. GAMAGE

advisor meant, perhaps, the difference between disaster and stability—found in Ben C. Moore the intelligent advice that was necessary in refinancing and in regaining their lost financial foothold. There is no more friendly attitude among an employe group than among that of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company.

With Ben C. Moore, Harry C. Gamage shares considerable credit for the popularity and success of the company. Starting in as a young clerk, Mr. Gamage has risen, in the past 20 years, to be vice-president and head of the wheat milling department of the company.

Mr. Gamage's career is an example of the romantic side of the great wheat industry. Born at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1886, he moved with his parents to western Kansas in 1892. Here his father was a wheat grower. After a few years Mr. Gamage came to Kansas City, going with the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company in 1904. In 1906 he became associated with Ben C. Moore, and he has been connected with Mr. Moore's company ever since.

In 1916 he became a member of the Board of Trade. His success on the floor was rivaled by his ability to make and keep friends. He has always been active in Board affairs, and in 1925 was elected to the presidency. He has served on a number of committees and is at the present time chairman of the Committee on Membership.

When he went with the Moore-Seaver Company, that house handled coarse grains exclusively. Mr.

Gamage developed the present large wheat business and was among the first grain men to install a protein laboratory.

The Moore-Seaver Company is rated one of the most successful in Kansas City, having an extensive milling wheat trade, and operating the Kansas City Southern Elevator which has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. Its growth has been rapid and sure, and yet it has been a growth based on the friendliness, honesty, and good fellowship of its firm. And in this growth Mr. Gamage has taken no small part.

Mr. Gamage is described by those who know him best as a conservative type of business man with an attractive personality. His hobbies are hunting and golfing, and the keen interest he takes in these pursuits has made him a man physically active and alert. He is a member of the Prairie Lake Hunting Club at Rich Hill, Mo., the Hillcrest Country Club of Kansas City, the Kansas City Club, the Automobile Club of Kansas City, and the Chamber of Commerce—a range of clubs which shows, in part, the range of his interests and activities.

With the death of Mr. Moore, Mr. Gamage will have much to do with the future of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, since, with his associate, Roland A. Jeanneret, secretary-treasurer, he will carry on the business and organization intact.

ALL QUIET ON BUFFALO FRONT

Trade in all grains is very quiet in the Buffalo market at the present time. Receipts from the country continue light and the elevators are well stocked, with the domestic demand rather quiet.

The crops throughout the East are much smaller this year than for several years past and as a consequence the eastern consumer will be obliged to buy more grain from the terminal markets. The eastern farmer will naturally use up his home grown supplies before buying elsewhere but eventually he will be obliged to buy freely of western grain and this is expected to produce a brisk demand for all feeding grains out of this market a little later in the season.—*J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., mid-September letter.*

WINNIPEG FIXES SEAT PRICE

At the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, W. A. Martin was elected president for the ensuing year.

Contrary to the general theory that supply and demand will fix the ultimate price of all commodities, the directors of the exchange have set \$50,000 as the price that shall be paid in future for seats on the exchange. And this in spite of the fact that a membership sold only a week before for \$28,700. There are only 510 memberships.

PEORIA ELEVATORS FILLED

The Peoria market during the past several weeks has been a big one in the corn line. The local industries have been using more than 80,000 bushels per day and have made it necessary for us to have lots of corn. The arrivals have varied a good deal but for the most part have been moderate and fully up to the daily local requirements. This has kept the industries in a comfortable position so far as supplies are concerned and the market prices here from day to day have been rather better than competing markets. The situation all along has been working very smoothly and satisfactorily.

Oats, immediately after harvest, came along in such large quantities that the elevator room here of approximately 2,000,000 bushels, was soon filled with oats, barley, etc. Right now they are chuck full and it is very difficult indeed to get anything into them. The industries here which use oats have been fairly good buyers and while recent receipts have been light there has been just about enough demand to keep the situation clear.

Nothing of consequence doing in wheat here, and barley which has been off and on in good demand is not wanted right now on account of lack of storage room. It looks as if the demand will come again soon and we hope for a good market.

The grain dealers' association will hold its an-

nual convention here on October 14, 15, and 16. We are looking for a very large attendance and we hope the grain trade generally, both market operators and country dealers will find their way to Peoria at that time. The convention will be interesting and helpful to everybody and besides that we can show them a pretty active city of something over 100,000 inhabitants. We shall be glad to see all who come.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., letter of September 11.*

A TRIBUTE TO D. J. SCHUH

By GEORGE MOSBACKER*

When the members of the Cincinnati grain and hay trade decided some years ago to sever connections with the Chamber of Commerce and to inaugurate an independent institution to be known as the Grain and Hay Exchange (now Cincinnati Ohio Board of Trade) one of the principal difficulties confronting the members was to find a man whose natural ability and knowledge of trade matters were such as to qualify him for the important position of executive secretary or managing director of the organization. A big man was needed, one who could get results and one who knew how to meet and deal with men and who knew the rules of commerce in their most complex forms. With commendable sagacity and farsight-



D. J. SCHUH, CINCINNATI

edness the promoters of the new venture offered the managing directorship to D. J. Schuh, who was then assistant secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

It was a gigantic job to begin with—nothing but a theory, and to bring it step by step to a final stage of success was a tremendous task, but with his high degree of efficiency, his never failing faith in securing results, and his wonderful capacity for work, marked him as a genius along this line of work. He soon proved that the trust reposed in him was distinctly worthy. Today the members of the Cincinnati grain trade stand thoroughly linked together, their interests to a large extent having become mutual through the efforts of Mr. Schuh, who very naturally and properly has been looked upon by the members as their head and guiding spirit.

HELPS EFFECT RATE CUT

His services have been fruitful, of incalculable good to the trade, and especially in increasing the volume of local grain and hay business and the financial gain of its individual members. One might enumerate many particular instances of how he made his ideas effective and how he calmly solved grave problems for the exchange, but his success in the fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of hay and straw rates,

*Of the Cincinnati Daily Market Reporter.

which would permit growers and shippers to successfully and profitably market their product in southern territory was the most prominent.

Many intelligent moves were necessary to accomplish this, all to the credit of Schuh. He has energetically, and with marked success, handled many of the transportation problems of the grain interests of the Cincinnati market. He was among the first to be awarded a permit to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission under its recent ruling as to practitioners before that body.

Mr. Schuh is a pleasing and effective speaker. He has appeared before legislative and administrative bodies to secure favorable legislation and regulations pertaining to trade matters and to prevent the enactment of such inimical to the business. Schuh has the faculty of not antagonizing his hearers.

Mr. Schuh is 37 years old, and has been happily married for 11 years. He resides with his interesting family of four children at Fort Thomas, Ky. He numbers his friends in the grain, hay, coal and other trades by the hundreds—locally, and throughout the country, and is perhaps the best known secretary of any interior market. He knows the value of gaining good will by extending a courteous hearing to all he meets.

His peculiar executive ability has seemed to be indispensable for the United States Feed Dealers Association, which he has served as secretary-treasurer for several years. That Mr. Schuh has been eminently qualified for secretarial work is demonstrated by his promotion while serving his country during the World War, and is best explained in detail, through the strong recommendations voluntarily accorded him at the close of the war by officers of the United States Navy.

GRAIN MOVEMENT LIGHT

The movement of wheat in our section has shut off to practically nothing, and the oats movement this year was of very short duration. We are having a fair movement of old corn, and the demand for all grains is fairly active.—*The Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, letter of September 11.*

ASK CHANGES IN GRAIN STANDARD RULES

At a meeting of grain men and millers in the Kansas City area last month, with E. C. Parker of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and George R. Hyslop of the Oregon State Agricultural College, a number of changes in the rules under the Grain Standards Act were recommended:

That a closer contact be established between the Federal and state officials interested in the grain standards law.

That a uniform system of obtaining grain samples be formulated and that samplers be licensed.

Establishment of regional appeal boards at contract markets, members of which would be the federal supervisor and the chief inspector of two state grain inspection departments or grain exchanges.

Elimination of the board of review in Chicago.

Permitting a certain tolerance in arriving at grades on damaged grain, giving the producer the benefit of the doubt on questionable or technical differences.

The discontinuance of the classification of "Yellow Hard wheat" and placing this grain in the Hard Winter wheat class.

Moisture content on wheat to be certified on all grade certificates.

MEMPHIS FIRM LIQUIDATED

A committee representing creditors is liquidating the firm of John Wade & Sons, grain and mixed feed dealers and millers, of Memphis, Tenn. There is a total of \$120,000 in claims and the assets of the firm, in addition to the feed mill and real estate which are not involved in the liquidation, are estimated at \$135,000.

The committee in whose charge the liquidation has been placed, are J. B. Morgan, Jr., local manager of the Chase Bag Company, E. C. Tefft, vice-

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president of the Union Planters National Bank; and C. O. Franklin of the legal department of the Illinois Central Railroad. The claims of these three creditors represent \$108,000. It is expected that it will take at least 60 days to complete the liquidation of assets.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Milwaukee.—D. E. Dickinson was elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce on August 16.

Minneapolis.—The following memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: From A. J. Reddelien to Franklin B. Wernli; H. H. Tearse to Francis H. Murrin; Louis T. Phelps to Edwin A. Olsen; D. E. De Wolf to Clarence E. Carlston; E. W. Warner to R. E. Tearse; Thomas Gibson to H. C. Wyman.

Kansas City.—The following have been admitted to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade: C. C. McConnell, F. J. Thatcher, and R. C. Horbord.

Duluth.—The following have been elected to membership to the Board of Trade: L. A. Dickey, W. T. Nightingale, Hans Farver, Jr., C. F. Johnson, and W. W. Hall. No longer members are F. P. Heffelfinger, A. R. McRae, J. L. Ward, J. K. Cook, and M. G. Wisted.

St. Louis.—Ben J. Greer, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, St. Louis, admitted to membership on transfer of certificate of Lewis T. Tune.

Richmond, Va.—New members added to the Grain Exchange are S. H. Campbell, Produce Co-operative Exchange, and W. G. Bragg.

Chicago.—The following have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Daniel McKinnon, Eric C. Lambert, Joseph R. Newman, Robert Himmel, Arthur C. Tuohy, Stuart A. Prosser, Addison L. Gardner, Jr., Guy A. Thomas, Edward S. Selby, Dan Sonnentheil, Alexander M. Craigie, Sidney G. Vigo, John F. Octigan, Claude B. Cumnock, John A. Wood, Andrew J. Berens, Max E. Hyman, John E. May, Edwin W. Law, Wesley A. Behel, Charles J. Young, Walter J. Roney, Bennett W. Cooke, Charles G. Cushing, William T. Walker, N. Bradley Higbie, Jr. The following memberships have been transferred: Harry N. Hodgson, Patrick P. Donahue, Charles B. Lindsey, Thomas E. Hanley, Jr., Raymond J. Friss, James M. Coughlin, Charles L. Dougherty, Samuel M. Wright, Lucien Voorhies, Charles Goodwin, Austin A. Clement, George F. Stewart, James Coker, John J. Martin, Thomas M. Owsley, John F. Clark, Jr., Waller C. Hardy, Ernest M. Gallup, James T. Munds, Estate of Robert C. Wheeler, Ferdinand Wassmundt, Edward M. Hamlin, Edgar C. Knapp, Joseph A. Meyers, Walter R. Mooney, Francis H. Hardy.

TERMINAL NOTES

On August 31, stocks of wheat at Baltimore had passed the 8,000,000-bushel mark.

In the first 7½ months of securities trading on the New York Produce Exchange 7,000,520 shares were traded.

John Kellogg is now vice-president of the Stratton Grain Company, Chicago. He was formerly registered as manager.

Robert Humphreys has joined the force of George E. Morrison & Co., of Baltimore, as traveling representative in neighboring states.

A new partnership has been formed at Milwaukee with the name Beach & Pierce. Lloyd E. Beach and Raymond C. Pierce are the partners.

Art Johns has been made manager of the Graig Grain Company of Wichita, Kan. He was formerly with the Kansas Grain Company of Hutchinson.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has paid into court \$12,733, the proceeds of the sale of the seat of James A. Robb, head of the Globe Grain Company.

The Updike Grain Company of Omaha, has opened an office in St. Joseph, Mo., in the Corby Building. The office is in charge of Martin A. Hayes.

A. Halterman, Vancouver, B. C., manager for

Kerr, Gifford & Co., for a number of years, has severed his connection with that firm and will engage in the freight brokerage business on his own account.

Wallace C. Bagley has become associated with the Updike Grain Company's Kansas City office and will handle the grain futures department on that market.

Clarence Weil, former assistant chief inspector at Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed assistant chief grain inspector for the Denver, Colo., Grain Exchange.

Wheat future transactions for August on the Portland, Ore., Grain Exchange, were close to 3,000,000 bushels, nearly three times as much as in the previous month.

McKerr & O'Connor have dissolved partnership, and each has registered with the Chicago Board of Trade on his own account, George J. McKerr and Joseph H. O'Connor.

Bennett, Mizell & Tyner, Inc., of Nashville, Tenn., has been granted a charter for a general grain and feed business. Before incorporation the firm operated as Bennett & Tyner.

T. E. Decker has been made manager of the Decatur, Ill., branch office of E. W. Bailey & Co., of Chicago, coming from Milford where he had represented E. J. Teehery & Co.

Howard C. Witmer is associated with the American Elevator & Warehouse Company, Inc., in the wheat department. He was formerly with the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company.

W. T. McAuley has succeeded Roy Dunmire as manager of the Walcott-Lincoln Grain Company of Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Dunmire became manager of the Kansas Grain Company of that city.

On August 16, Frank T. Heffelfinger, president of F. H. Peavey & Co., gave a luncheon for 75 guests in honor of James F. Bell, president of General Mills, Inc., who was 50 years old on that day.

Pocatello, Idaho, has a new grain inspection office in charge of A. E. Koster, licensed inspector. The Ogden, Utah, office, under L. W. Grandy, Federal supervisor, will function as it has in the past.

J. A. Peterson, manager of the Port Covington Elevator of the Western Maryland Railroad at Baltimore, recently suffered an attack of appendicitis and went to the Maryland General Hospital for treatment.

The Toledo Grain & Milling Company of Toledo, Ohio, has moved its office to 714 St. Clair Street, near the site of the burned mill which will be reconstructed at once as a feed mill, the flour mill to be rebuilt later.

H. C. Brickman, office manager of the Conley-Ross Grain Company of Denver, has severed his connection with that firm to engage in the grain business at Los Angeles. He has already made connections there.

Howard M. Schaal is now representative on the New York Produce Exchange of Harris Bros. & Co., of Great Britain and Van Stols Commissiehandel of Rotterdam. Mr. Schaal was formerly with Albert C. Field, Inc.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of opening futures trading in mill feeds as was done at St. Louis three months ago. Decision in the matter has not been made.

A. H. Hankerson of San Francisco, president of the Hankerson Grain Company and a director of the Grain Dealers National Association, has just returned home after a trip through the Middle West from Michigan to Texas.

The Farmers Union Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn., has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, and has subscribed to \$1,000,000 worth of stock in the Farmers National Grain Corporation which is sponsored by the Farm Board.

The Georgia legislature has legalized futures trading in grain, cotton and other products. The proposal to charge a license fee to commission houses of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 was voted down. Under the former Georgia Anti-futures Act it was

sometimes difficult to collect obligations arising from futures trading. That difficulty has now been done away with.

Charles Reimer, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Elevator at Baltimore, was presented with a silver tray recently by the Chamber of Commerce as a token of the esteem of the grain trade and a token of good will upon his retirement on September 1.

George D. Leckie, who has been with the Canada Grain Export Company at Vancouver, B. C., for the past six years, will open an office in Portland, Ore. While the American office will bear a different name it will represent the Canada Grain Export Company.

Logan & Bryan of Chicago and New York paid \$250,000 in full settlement of the claims against the Portland, Ore., brokerage house of Overbeck, Cooke & Co., which failed last January. It is probable that Logan & Bryan will enter the Portland field permanently.

A conference on official grain standards was held in Minneapolis by a committee from the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 9 and 10. This was one of a series of such meetings being held to straighten out misunderstandings and difficulties of the present grades.

C. F. Gundelfinger has been made manager of the private wire department of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., having been with the Kellogg-Huff Commission Company of St. Joseph, Mo. On leaving St. Joseph he was presented with a wrist watch by members of the Grain Exchange.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association held its annual election last month and the following officers were chosen: E. A. Cawcutt, president; N. B. Putnam, vice-president; J. H. McNary, secretary. Directors elected were L. E. Brown, C. A. Malmquist, J. D. McCaull, M. B. Gold and O. H. Ulring.

The new Federal Grain, Ltd., recent merger of Stewart terminals, Consolidated Elevator, McLaughlin Elevator, Union Grain, Northwestern Elevator, Topper Grain, and Brooks Elevator Companies, will have a total of 339 country elevators with a total of 7,250,000 bushels capacity. J. C. Gage of Winnipeg is president of the company.

The new Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners includes E. B. Ramsay, chairman; Professor Duncan A. McGibbon and C. M. Hamilton. E. B. Ramsay was general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Mr. McGibbon is professor of political economy at the University of Alberta. C. M. Hamilton was formerly minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appointed three members to serve on a joint committee with the Chicago Stock Exchange to work out the differences of the two exchanges incident to the trading in securities on the Board of Trade. The Board's committee members are A. E. Cross of Cross, Roy & Harris; B. R. Brown of B. R. Brown & Co.; and Arthur F. Lindley of Clement, Curtis & Co. A large cash pool was being formed during the first two weeks in September, to initiate trading in the securities market of the Chicago Board of Trade.

HEARINGS CLOSE; GRAIN GRADE REPORT NEXT MONTH

The grain standards survey committee, appointed by a Department of Agriculture official in Washington, D. C., held its final hearing September 13, at Chicago. The report of this group, bearing on the application of the Federal standards to needs in the grain trade, is expected by October 15.

The first conference to which shippers and receivers were invited was held in Chicago, August 22. Then there were sessions at Urbana, Ill., Omaha, Neb., Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., Fargo, N. D., and Kansas City, Mo.

MANCHURIAN wheat, it is said, cannot be used in Tientsin mills to any great advantage, there being substantial evidence of certain weed seed, which makes special cleaning machinery necessary.

Peoria ON THE Deep Waterway Welcomes National Association

OLD TIMERS in the grain trade can look back to 1915 and farther, to 1902, as years marking two of the most pleasurable meetings that the Grain Dealers National Association has ever had. In both those years the annual meeting of the association was held at Peoria, Ill. This year on October 14, 15, and 16, the association will again be entertained by the cordial dealers of the Peoria market, and those who have been there before are looking forward to the treat.

Peoria enjoys that rare distinction of being a metropolitan small city. With a population of only 117,000, its close proximity to Chicago on the one hand and St. Louis on the other, with its own natural advantages and progressive spirit, Peoria has kept in pace with every advance in industry, science and culture. The wide horizons of the Illinois prairies reflect in the broad outlook and tolerant views of this central city of the plains.

Past Peoria's door sweeps the Illinois River, which in a short time will carry a large part of the commerce of the Great Lakes region seeking a southern market, and which will also carry the

Peoria each day. The city is not only a terminal, but a rate breaking point as well and as a consequence its freight rates on most commodities are most favorable and many of them enjoy a considerable advantage over other cities. There are two terminal yards with connections that serve every road entering the city, giving splendid service

ital invested in the industries of the city is well over \$125,000,000 while the value of its production output is more than \$200,000,000. It ships to every state in the Union and these shipments include groceries, drugs, china, shoes, fish, poultry, paper, electrical supplies, dry goods, harness, washing machines, agricultural implements, tractors, hardware, garden and dairy produce and last but not least, grain and feeds.

And now it might be of interest to the wives of dealers coming to the convention, to know that Peoria has exceptional shopping facilities. Its proximity to Chicago and St. Louis sets a standard for merchandise stock and one of the larger stores enjoys the distribution of the largest volume of sales of any store in America situated in a city of similar size and with the same population to draw on.

Industry and trade is not the whole measure of a city's attractions. There is an esthetic and spiritual side which go far to establish the atmosphere of the place and which determines the affection its citizens have for it and the comfort and well-being



JOHN R. LOFGREN
Secretary, Peoria Board of Trade

products of the South for northern distribution. The locks in the waterway system which will make this vision come true are far on the way to completion. Giant dredges will finish the job, and the day will mark a new epoch for Peoria as it will for the entire Middle West.

But in the meantime Peoria is not playing Micawber's roll, "waiting for something to turn up". It is going ahead steadily year by year. Now before the late war Peoria was one of the largest distillery centers in the country. There is no doubt that the eighteenth amendment was a severe blow to a large part of the population who worked in them, and to the grain dealers who handled thousands of cars of grain for their use. But other industries have taken the place of the distilleries and giant feed plants have gone a long way to provide the constant cash market that the distilleries did. In fact it is no uncommon sight to see on the market pages that Peoria is topping all other markets for certain grades of grain to be ground into feeds.

That Peoria is so well fortified in its diversified industries is not surprising considering the location and transportation facilities it enjoys. Thirteen steam lines and two electric lines handle 132 passenger trains and 158 freight trains in and out of



E. W. SANDS
President, Peoria Board of Trade

and saving congestion such as prevails at most markets at certain seasons.

With a large coal field virtually at her door, Peoria enjoys exceptionally low light and power rates. The Central Illinois Light Company, furnishing electric power, does so on a basis that discounts entirely the problem of individual power plants for industry. The average price of bitum-



B. E. WRIGLEY, BOARD VICE-PRESIDENT
Chairman, General Entertainment Committee

inous coal in the city was \$2.56 last year. The Peoria Water Works has a capacity of 31,000,000 gallons daily, pumped from wells 60 to 90 feet deep. This water, which can be used without treatment, is one of the main factors which first attracted the distilleries to the city and is now of equal importance to the paper mills.

Peoria is a producer as well as a distributor. Cap-



FRANK B. TOMPKINS
Chief Inspector, Peoria Board of Trade

which its visitors enjoy. An intense loyalty seems to animate every Peorian. And a friendly spirit seems to greet every stranger who enters its portals. Perhaps it is one of several things that creates this definite friendly feeling which Peoria seems to exert. But more likely it is a combination of its eight miles of river front with the beautiful pastoral country beyond, which can be seen from the high bluffs of the Peoria side; its beautifully paved streets which connect with 11 paved highways leading to the city; its air port; its five beautiful parks, covering a total of 1,552 acres, its country clubs and public golf links numbering five in all; its four newspapers; its 11 theaters. And then there are its beautiful homes and churches; its fine public schools and Bradley College; its art institute and recreation centers. And perhaps there is much in the congenial friendliness of the people.

Visiting grain dealers will find this latter element particularly in evidence, for the members of the Peoria Board of Trade have established a reputation for their hospitality and good fellowship. In the official welcome sent out by Edward W. Sands, president of the Peoria Board, the expression of all the members is given voice. He said:

"It affords me great pleasure on behalf of the

members of the Peoria Board of Trade, to thank the Grain Dealers National Association for the opportunity its members have given us to entertain them upon the occasion of their thirty-third annual convention in Peoria on October 14, 15, and 16.

"As president of the Peoria Board of Trade, I tender you the hearty greetings of our entire membership. We shall strive to make your visit an enjoyable one.

"Peoria is the second city in Illinois and has a population of approximately 117,000. It is located 150 miles south and west of Chicago on the banks of the beautiful Illinois River. It is rich in romantic lore and is one of the garden spots of the universe. It began its career as a French mission and trading post more than 250 years ago and was closely allied with the powerful tribes of the Peoria Indians. La Salle could at that time see the wonderful pos-



H. H. DEWEY
Chairman, Transportation Committee

sibilities of this beautiful and rich valley, and so he erected a fort and named it Creve Coeur.

"Come and see Peoria for yourselves and marvel at its beauty.

"Peoria welcomes you."

Mr. Sands means it and so do the other members of the board. While there have been some changes in the market personnel since the last convention, visitors will look for and find many old friends still on the job and still with the same spirit of hospitality that warmed the heart of visitors 14 years ago. You will find, too, that the younger members of the board are as eager for friendship and as worthy of your confidence as the old.

THE PEORIA MARKET

As a grain market Peoria takes high rank except in the matter of wheat, which there is of minor importance. It is the third largest corn market in the country with receipts of 27,403,000 bushels in 1928. Of this amount only 13,575,700 bushels were shipped, so that Peoria industries consumed 13,827,300 bushels, or more than half the receipts.

Oats receipts last year were 9,537,000 bushels; barley, 3,030,000 bushels; wheat, 2,138,000; rye, 31,000. In addition to these grains, more than 700 cars of soy beans were received at the market, and as millers have contracted to pay the same price as last year it is expected that nearly double the amount of beans will appear in the receipts this year.

The administration of a market of this size is a considerable responsibility. The present officers and directors are:

E. W. Sands, president.

B. E. Wrigley, first vice-president

A. M. Courtright, second vice-president.

John R. Lofgren, secretary.

W. C. White, treasurer.

Directors: H. H. Dewey, L. L. Gruss, G. M. Miles, N. R. Moore, E. R. Murphy, L. H. Murray, G. A. Peterson, J. M. Van Nuys, J. L. White and F. L. Wood.

In Secretary John R. Lofgren, Peoria has an officer who for about 22 years has functioned to the entire satisfaction of the trade. The work of his office is completely organized and runs smoothly no matter how congested it may appear from the outside. While Mr. Lofgren has been secretary since 1907, he was made assistant secretary in 1888 and had served the board two years before that as elevator conductor. So Mr. Lofgren knows his stuff, and in addition has a never failing fund of courtesy and good humor that has endeared him to all.

Frank B. Tompkins, chief inspector of the board, except for a short time when he served as Government supervisor at Minneapolis, has been in the service of the Peoria Board of Trade since 1892, most of that time as chief inspector. With rare judgment and a habit of meticulous attention to his work he has established a splendid reputation for himself, and the market and his graders are seldom questioned by shippers. He was secretary-treasurer of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Association for a number of years.

The chief supervisor of weights at Peoria is Clay Johnson, who was a graduate of the scale shops of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and the Richardson Scale Company, and in 1911 established the scale inspection department for the Illinois Grain Dealers Association. In 1913 he went to Peoria as chief supervisor of weights and measures and has been there ever since. Among the many progressive acts of



GEORGE W. COLE
Finance Committee Member

Mr. Johnson during his long service, is the establishment of a modern scale shop where any repairs can be made on its own official scales or for the convenience of the trade. Peoria is the only market in the country with such a service.

President E. W. Sands is one of the younger generation, and his position shows what confidence the Peoria trade places in him. Mr. Sands represents the 49-year-old Chicago firm, the J. C. Shaffer Grain Company. He was born 40 years ago at Rantoul, Ill., and the last 20 years has been spent in handling grain, having represented E. W. Wagner & Co., and E. Lowitz before forming his present connection. Mr. Sands will gain considerable sympathy and understanding from many grain men in that he acknowledges a rotten game of golf and is said to display no little skill with a fish rod. Naturally he favors the rod over the putter.

The George W. Cole Grain Company has been in business in Peoria ever since the oldest grain man can remember. It was established in 1855 by the father of George W., and was first known as J. Cole & Co. The firm operates at Peoria, Chicago, St. Louis, and Bushnell, Ill., and is a large receiver and shipper at all points. The present officers are George W. Cole, president and treasurer; A. M. Courtright, vice-president; D. M. Herring, secretary.

W. W. Dewey & Sons was organized at Peoria in 1908, but it was established in several shipping points in Illinois many years before that, the first house at Mineral having been opened in 1880. Mr.

Dewey came from Vermont, and now the son, H. H. Dewey, who carries on the business, has a background of that stern New England integrity associated with Vermont. With Mr. Dewey on the board, is H. F. Cazez.

The C. H. Feltman Company, grain and commissions, is another of Peoria's well known grain firms. W. F. Stoltzman and F. L. Wood are the firm's representatives on the board, the former being on the Entertainment Committee and working hard for everyone's enjoyment during the convention.

Lamson Bros. & Co., whose Peoria manager is W. F. Andrews, was established in Chicago in 1874. There is scarcely a grain center in the country where the firm is without private wire service or a branch, which is of inestimable advantage to shippers of grain, not only for disposing of cash grain, but also to take care of future trading requirements and stock trades. The company is a member of all the large grain, stock and produce exchanges in the country and has built up an exceptional service for its customers. George Booth, second vice-president of the Grain Dealers National Association is a member of the firm.

Whenever Peoria is mentioned in grain circles the firm name of P. B. & C. C. Miles is sure to be remembered. In 1875 these two brothers graduated from their apprenticeship with C. F. Moore and Kingsland & Co., and formed the firm which is as well known as any in the corn belt. Including the brothers and their sons, five Miles carry on the business and the high reputation which the firm has acquired in these almost 50 years: P. B., C. C., J. C., another brother; W. S., son of P. B.; and G. M., son of C. C. This combination has proved successful in the grain business and in civic leadership. Their dearest possession is the reputation for trustworthiness which they enjoy with every dealer with whom they have had business dealings. F. L. Barlow who has been with the company a long time is also a member of the Board of Trade.

Louis Mueller and L. L. Gruss, both native Peor-



WILLIAM S. MILES
Chairman, Golf Committee

ians and members of the board for about 43 years, joined forces in 1911 to form the Mueller Grain Company which has been a highly successful concern with old and firmly established connections in the West and South. Both men have served the board as president, and Mr. Mueller was for several terms mayor of Peoria. At the present time the firm is represented on the board by the two founders and by F. W. and R. F. Mueller and William Merkle.

Rumsey, Moore & Co. was formed in 1908 when Rumsey & Co. of Chicago took over the Mosiman Grain Company and combined with N. R. Moore & Co., which was well established in Peoria. Rumsey & Co. was founded in 1867, so that the firm has behind it the accumulated experience of many years. The company has always had a large export business and a trade with eastern dealers in particular. Mr. Moore has been always taking care of

the Peoria business—first as secretary-manager and of late years as president, and associated with him is F. N. Moore.

Benjamin Warren, Jr., founded the Warren Commission Company in 1876. In 1906 the firm was incorporated and they went to the firm of B. P. & C. C. Miles and then selected Ben E. Miles, one of the brothers, for its president with L. H. Murray as secretary. These two are still active and alert to the interest of their company as is also T. J. Blair who is associated with them on the board. The company since its foundation has always borne a fine reputation for square dealing, and both men have been honored by the board with great responsibilities.

The Rural Grain Company is among the newer members of the Peoria Board of Trade, but is doing a fine business as it is the agency through which many of the co-operative elevators of the state transact their cash grain and commission business. John Benson and D. H. Allen are the board members of the company, Mr. Benson being a member of the Entertainment Committee for this convention.

James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, has been a member of the Peoria Board for many years and has maintained an office which has done a large business in cash grain, futures and stocks. Homer M. Barlow has been the manager ever since the office was opened and associated with him is C. W. Swords. James E. Bennett is also a member. The firm has wide wire connections and its memberships on the various important grain and stock exchanges assure an exceptional service in all transactions.

The Luke Grain Company is one of the younger firms at Peoria, although Guy F. Luke who organized it has had a wide experience with a number of strong grain firms and was manager of the Peoria branch of Lamson Bros. & Co., for a number of years. He is full of energy and is making as great a success for himself as he did for the other firms with which he was connected. The company does a general receiving business in Peoria.

J. H. Dole & Co., one of the oldest grain firms in the country was established in 1852 by James H. Dole, father of George S. Dole who guides the destinies of the firm at present. The uncle of James H. was a partner in the firm of Newberry & Dole, which was established in 1833, and it was with this firm that James gained his early experience. Such a record of long and distinguished success can mean only one thing, integrity in all their dealings with mankind. The Peoria members of the firm are Frank Haines, secretary-treasurer of the firm and J. F. Sheridan, manager of the Peoria office. Both men have been with the company for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Sheridan is one of the highly respected members of the Board although he has been in the city but a few years.

The H. D. Bowen Grain Company, is a receiving and commission house which was established nine years ago and has made steady progress in the friends and business connections they have made. H. D. Bowen and H. G. Bowen of the firm are members of the Board and they are both enthusiastic supporters of all activities.

B. E. Wrigley, first vice-president of the Board of Trade and chairman of the general convention committee, is the Peoria manager for Lowell Hoyt & Co., Mr. Hoyt being also a member of the Board, but quite content to leave Peoria matters in the capable hands of his energetic manager who entered the grain trade in 1912 in the employ of P. B. & C. C. Miles. Lowell Hoyt & Co., has made a distinguished success in Chicago, and the Peoria office reflects the same business-like efficiency that characterizes the Chicago offices. The work of Mr. Wrigley will be manifest throughout the convention.

The Chicago firm of Beach-Wickham Grain Company is not incorporated, but consists of Clinton S. Beach, Harry H. Wickham, Corwin Wickham, Harry H., Jr., and Thomas Y. Wickham. With offices in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Peoria, the

company is in close touch with a wide territory, and all its branches as well as the home office handle large quantities of cash grain and future trades. W. D. McFadden is the Peoria manager.

The Stratton Grain Company of Chicago, of which H. M. Stratton is president and Orrin S.

ing many million bushels' capacity. The officers of the company are E. F. Rosenbaum, president; Edwin S. Rosenbaum, vice-president; S. J. Spain, secretary, and L. T. Sayre, assistant secretary. Through the many years the firm has been in business it has acquired a host of as loyal friends as can be found in the trade.

ENGINEERING THE CONVENTION

The various convention committees have done everything possible for the convenience and comfort of their guests. Under the general chairmanship of B. E. Wrigley, vice-president of the Board of Trade, every group has functioned smoothly and efficiently so that already arrangements to the last detail are practically completed.

The Finance Committee under the leadership of N. R. Moore, with R. L. Coomber, John Van Nuys and George W. Cole, has easily and painlessly raised the necessary funds that will pay the piper when the convention is over.

The Transportation Committee with H. H. Dewey, chairman, and Logan Collyer, E. R. Murphy and Robert Mueller, will see to ticket validation and have at their tongues' end every bit of necessary information regarding trains, buses, electric railways and highway detours. So if you have a transportation problem any member of this committee will gladly straighten it out for you.

The Hotel and Reception Committee will be represented by George Breier, chairman, C. C. Miles, L. H. Murray and Leo White. Now the Hotel Pere Marquette, headquarters for the convention, is the newest hotel in Peoria. It has 400 rooms. Of course this will not accommodate everybody, but Peoria's other hotels nearby can take care of 5,000 guests, which ought to be enough, even for the 1929 convention. If you have trouble with getting the room you want, see Mr. Breier or his associates, and if they can't get that one they will find another just as good. But don't wait till the last minute.

William S. Miles, chairman, with T. C. Harker and Robert Turner are the Golf Committee and will manage the tournament. Their duty is to see to it that you get a prize and they will do it—if you are good enough.

The general entertainment committee is headed by B. E. Wrigley himself, assisted by F. L. Barlow, Guy Leeks, Gus Peterson, William Stoltzman, Leo White, Don McFaddon, Louis Gruss and John Benson.

The banquet on Tuesday night will be presided over by Col. Grant M. Miles as toastmaster.

THE CONVENTION PROGRAM

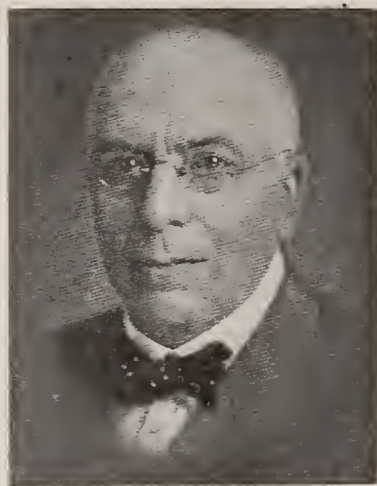
The Grain Dealers National Association is making an exceptional effort this year to obtain a large and representative attendance, and in the general invitation extended to the trade by President A. S. MacDonald of Boston, he tells the reason why. President MacDonald says:

"The thirty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association will be held in Peoria on October 14, 15, and 16. Our hosts, the members of the Peoria Board of Trade, have been working for months on a program for our entertainment which should make the occasion altogether delightful.

"For several years the association has not met in central territory. In meeting in the Southwest it was natural to expect smaller delegations from the East, and in meeting on the seaboard, we made it not easy for our far western members to attend. Now at Peoria, a central location is offered. The date is well chosen. Wheat and oats will have moved and corn will not be ready to move. It does not fall in a delivery month. No alibis will be recognized. We anticipate and count on the largest attendance in the history of the association.

"Farm relief legislation, the bugbear of all recent conventions, has passed, but its effect on the grain and feed trades is as yet unknown. Many problems still need careful and intelligent consideration. Loyalty to the trade requires your presence. In addition, the meetings with old friends, the exchange of ideas away from office detail, the hospitality to be enjoyed, all make the trip very much worth while.

"Everyone in the grain and feed trades, east,



GEORGE BREIER
Hotel and Reception Committee Chairman

Dowse, vice-president, is a comparatively new firm with a vast experience behind it, represented in the combined years which the members have had in the grain trade. The company does a very large business in cash grain with substantial foreign accounts. Its four large elevators are located to



Convention Headquarters, The Pere Marquette

take care of grain from the shippers and to prepare it for export both by way of Atlantic ports and through the Gulf. Alert, and with a record of marked success behind the members of the firm,



A. S. MacDonald, PRESIDENT
Grain Dealers National Association

it is an important factor in the country's grain trade.

The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation of Chicago is one of the large grain companies of the country that have a world wide reputation. It is one of the largest grain exporting firms in this country with widely scattered storage facilities total-

west, north and south, is cordially invited and earnestly requested to be with us in Peoria on October 14, 15, and 16."

The actual program of the sessions has been arranged to the end that every one will find a subject of particular interest to him, and time will be afforded for each member to express himself on any subject should he so desire. The business meetings occupy only the mornings so there will be no rush to close the sessions. Here then is what has been provided for you by the association and our Peoria hosts:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Call to order by President A. S. MacDonald.
Singing—Jerry McQuade.
Invocation—Rev. B. G. Carpenter.
Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Peoria—Hon. Edward N. Woodruff, mayor.
Address of Welcome on behalf of the Peoria Board of Trade—Edward Sands, president.
Response on behalf of the Grain Trade—Edgar W. Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, Ohio.
President's Annual Address—A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, Ohio.
Special—Attendance prizes.
Presentation of Booster prizes.
Appointment of Convention Committees.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Singing—Jerry McQuade.
Address—"Trading in Mill Feed Futures"—J. H. Caldwell, president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
Discussion—Shall the word "Feed" be added to the name of the Grain Dealers National Association, making the name hereafter read "Grain and Feed Dealers National Association?"
Address—"Heavier Loading of Cars"—M. J. Gormley, chairman of the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, Washington, D. C.
Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
Legislation—James L. King, chairman, West Chester, Pa.
Crop Reports—Harold L. Gray, chairman, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership—Leo Potishman, chairman, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.



LOWER ENTRANCE TO GLEN OAK PARK, PEORIA

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Arbitration Committee No. 1—O. F. Bast, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Arbitration Committee No. 2—F. G. Coe, chairman, Chicago, Ill.
Arbitration Committee No. 3 — F. J. Schonhart, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Arbitration Committee No. 4—E. W. Crouch, chairman, McGregor, Tex.
Arbitration Committee No. 5 — Frank A. Theis, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.
Arbitration Committee No. 6 — S. C. Armstrong, chairman, Seattle, Wash.
Feed Arbitration Committee—M. C. Burns, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Special—Attendance Prizes.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Singing—Jerry McQuade.
Address—"The Hoch-Smith Resolution and the Resulting Problems"—Hon. John E. Curtiss, chairman of

the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, Neb.

Address—"Trading in Cottonseed and Cottonseed Meal Futures"—C. P. Reid, Memphis, Tenn.

Address—"Problems Connected with the Grading of Grain"—H. J. Besley, in charge of the Grain Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Uniform Grades—Geo. C. Martin, Jr., chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.

Grain Products Committee—W. O. Fehling, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Unfinished Business.

Report of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers.

New Business.

Special—Attendance Prizes.

Adjournment.

ENTERTAINMENT

For the Ladies:

Monday Afternoon, October 14—Drive around Peoria. Luncheon and Bridge Party at Peoria Country Club.

Monday Night, October 14—President's Ball, Ball Room, Pere Marquette Hotel.

Tuesday Afternoon, October 15—Theatre Party.

Tuesday Night, October 15—Annual Banquet, Ball Room, Pere Marquette Hotel.

For the Men:

Monday Afternoon, October 14—Trip Through the Corn Products Refining Company's Plant at Crescent, Ill.

Monday Night, October 14—President's Ball, Ball Room, Pere Marquette Hotel.

Tuesday Afternoon, October 15—Ball Room, Pere Marquette Hotel, Skit by Ted Branson and His Troupe, of Salina, Kan. Other Novelty Features.

Tuesday Night, October 15—Annual Banquet, Ball Room, Pere Marquette Hotel.

Wednesday Afternoon, October 16—Golf Tournament, Peoria Country Club Course. All golf enthusiasts are invited to take part in this tournament. Players will compete for the handsome trophy given by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange at the last Annual Convention. The player who wins the trophy twice will obtain permanent possession. W. Howard Mitchell, of Boston, had the lowest score last year.

Perhaps a word more in regard to the special addresses may be of interest. The first is in regard to Trading in Futures in Mill Feeds, discussed by J. H. Caldwell, president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. This subject is of interest to everyone who makes or handles feed, and a large proportion

western grain rate case growing out of the Hoch-Smith resolution, by John E. Curtiss, chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, and a real expert in grain rates. As the Interstate Commerce Commission has accumulated about 15,000 pages of briefs in regard to rates, it is certain that the subject will not be entirely settled at this meeting. But much light will be thrown upon it.

And finally there will be the discussion of the "Problems Connected with the Grading of Grain". You probably all know H. J. Besley, in charge of



COL. GRANT M. MILES
Toastmaster

the grain division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He has been attending association gatherings and meeting with the trade in all parts of the country. You know that his viewpoint is impartial and fair. And you also know that he will have a host of matters to explain to the satisfaction of shippers, and the discussion should be of interest.

The entertainment features are most happily chosen and present some novelties. Ted Branson and his troupe of grain dealer actors from Salina will present a novelty that is guaranteed to raise the roof with laughter. The golf tournament will give everyone a chance to stretch their legs and arms, and test their skill against the other sharpshooters. And it is hoped that everyone who plays



VIEW OF DOWNTOWN PEORIA

of the association members do. Mr. Caldwell will explain the effort St. Louis has made to take the speculation element out of the feed manufacturing business so far as mill feeds are concerned. And incidentally, C. P. Reid, of Memphis, will show how his market has done the same thing for cottonseed and cottonseed meal.

M. J. Gormley of the American Railway Association, is in a position to tell of the advantages of heavy loading of cars better than any man in the country. Every grain dealer will be quick to acknowledge these advantages theoretically, but the practical application brings up a host of difficulties and problems that now will have an exceptional opportunity of being threshed out and answered. Bring your loading problems for Mr. Gormley to solve—if he can.

And then there will be the discussion of the

at all will participate in the game. There is no one so bad but what someone else can be found, on occasion, a little worse, and the real players can try to make it interesting for W. H. Mitchell of Boston who won the Grain Dealers Cup last year, presented by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange and which will be played for again this year. The ball, the banquet and the theater and bridge parties will make it interesting for the ladies and it is hoped that they, too, will be present in large numbers.

Chicago's Bid for New Power*

On September 16 a New Stock Trading Center Is
Established by the Board of Trade

By EDWARD JEROME DIES
Member of Chicago Board of Trade

IT FIRST began years ago, talk of making Chicago an immense financial center. The west was expanding, industry and commerce were growing.

In only a few years, so the men of vision declared, Chicago would be compelled to greatly enlarge her facilities. The alternative was to give up her golden opportunity, a natural opportunity.

At length this talk began to crystalize into concrete suggestions for meeting the situation. And these varied suggestions finally simmered down to the single idea that the Chicago Board of Trade should solve the riddle by creating a market in securities and using the vast trading facilities developed as a commodity exchange for that purpose.

There was no blare of bands, no sounding of cymbals. The suggestions came in a quiet way from leaders in the field of finance—from bankers, corporation presidents who were forever being compelled to turn to New York for help, and from scores of brokers and others interested in the marketing of securities.

In composite, the argument was about as follows: It becomes a moral duty on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade to take such steps. The board owes this to the city of Chicago where it has functioned successfully for just 81 years. It is the largest commodity market in the world, with 1,586 members. It has the largest group of trained speculative traders found anywhere. Likewise it has the most extensive private wire system in existence. This system taps 536 cities and towns. Of these 226 are reached exclusively by this system.

There were other arguments, too, including the fact that many grain and cotton points that turn volumes of commodity business to the exchange have been completely without stock quotations. It has been insisted that to draw these towns into the securities field opens up a new reservoir of capital for investment and provides the corporation listed an opportunity for very broad distribution.

THE NEED ANALYZED

A leading Chicago banker who was most eager to have the board of trade in securities expressed himself in this fashion:

"Trade in any article drifts to the large markets. In a large market there are two vital factors. They are traders and facilities of distribution. With practically 1,600 members, a widespread system of private wire, with connections throughout South America, Europe, India, Japan, China, Australia and Canada, the Board of Trade is ideally constituted for the purposes in mind. Not only a tremendous domestic business, but also a large foreign business is inevitable, just as the board's cotton market, developed orders from foreign lands."

Even before the securities market plans were definitely under way, the publisher of one of Chicago's great newspapers invited a group of board members to meet with him and receive a suggestion for greater use of the facilities at hand.

This broad-visioned man suggested that the exchange might well establish a sort of Lloyds insurance service.

"With your large corps of traders, it would be simple to absorb the normal risks of insurance. These risks could be scattered among numbers, just as the speculative risks in commodity trading are spread among many."

It was a sound suggestion that has by no means been lost in the shuffle. At the proper time it will no doubt come in for action, but the pressure of a new securities market has been all-absorbing.

The suggestion of this publisher is mentioned merely by way of indicating the general sentiment in favor of putting the great western market to broader service.

After more than a year and a half of preparation, the board will begin trading in securities on September 16.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SITUATION

To the casual observer 18 full months of preparation may seem unnecessarily long, but not so when the amount of work involved is understood.

In April of last year the membership by overwhelming vote instructed the officers and directors to proceed with the creation of a securities market. Committees at once set about gathering information, studying other markets, and determining ways and means to establish a market on the firmest possible foundation, a market guided by the highest business ideals.

Other committees began the long and arduous task of revising the rules. Still others prepared the way for necessary state legislation. Series of



SAMUEL P. ARNOT

membership meetings were held to explain precisely what was being done and the purposes in mind.

Before any steps had been taken beyond the vote of the membership to create a securities market, an effort was made to work out a consolidation with the Chicago Stock Exchange. A committee from each exchange held several joint meetings, at the end of which it was announced that the stock exchange could see no advantage in the proposed merger of forces.

To make doubly sure that it had exhausted all reasonable efforts along that line, the Board of Trade, at the instigation of President Samuel P. Arnot, appointed a second committee some time later and renewed negotiations with the stock exchange. At the conclusion of these joint discussions the stock exchange directors adopted a resolution which in effect once more showed the undesirability of a consolidation.

Thereafter the board proceeded with its plans, holding numerous New York conferences and formulating rules, later adopted, which included all of the most desirable features of the rules of the other leading securities exchanges.

At the outset it was determined that only high grade securities would be listed, and those formally. Highest standards of listing requirements will prevail. In relation to specialists and odd lot houses, the same practices regarding physical handling of stocks as exists on the other major exchanges will be followed.

More than a year ago it was formally announced and duly published throughout the nation that the

board would list any securities eligible for listing when so requested by the officers of a corporation, irrespective of whether they were listed on any other exchange. Bankers and other interests directly concerned with the creation of the new market declare that any other policy would so definitely hamper the project as to delay the very purpose in mind which is the upbuilding of a gigantic Chicago securities market.

CORPORATIONS ON FLOOR

One of the policies of many years standing provides that corporations may be registered on the board where one or more officers are members. Thus banks and investment houses have the opportunity to deal in securities as well as commodities at members' rates, a policy long found sound by the Board of Trade and the London Stock Exchange and most desirable in developing a liquid bond and investment market.

A few outside voices have been raised against this rule on the argument that corporations limit the liability and in a partnership the liability extends to the assets of the partners. Curiously, however, the few failures in recent years have been more numerous in partnerships than in corporations. Frankly speaking, behind the argument is perhaps the fear that some of the commissions now going to brokerage houses will remain with banks and other corporations holding memberships.

At the suggestion of leading business interests the board has refrained from taking part in any of these discussions and has gone doggedly forward with its major task of establishing the market.

A comparatively small list of stocks will probably be traded in at the start, in line with the firm determination to take only as many securities at a time as can be properly and satisfactorily handled.

By strict adherence to this policy and by steadily adding to the list, it is predicted that within a year the board will have accomplished the job it was delegated to carry out: In addition to the world's foremost commodity exchange, it will have given Chicago and the west a broad, liquid securities market, the kind that will rapidly lift Chicago to greater and greater heights as a financial center.

Bankers say criticism of the project has grown out of fear.

SEATS AT \$100,000?

Faith in the high success of the new market is indicated, in a measure, by the widespread purchase of memberships, many of them going to large New York brokerage and financial houses. A new high of \$62,000 for a seat recently was established with predictions that the price will cross the \$100,000 mark by the time the board occupies its new 44-story home at the head of La Salle street on May 1.

A new chapter in financial history will be written when the premier commodity exchange becomes a stock exchange on September 16.

CLAIMS CO-OP CONTROL FOR 40 PER CENT OF U. S. GRAIN

C. B. Denman, Federal Farm Board member, in a recent statement regarding the board's relation to the Agricultural Marketing Act, declared:

"I think the direction in which we will move has been exemplified in the start we have made in the grain marketing problem. It seemed most unfortunate that we came into service just at the beginning of the movement of the 1929 crop. We moved as rapidly as we could.

"We found that more than 40 per cent of the grain of this country was already controlled by the individual co-operative marketing groups in their local communities, but that effective control was lost when the commodity left the local pool or elevator for the central markets. So we called these different groups together to see if a way could not be found to amalgamate into a national organization this tremendous power already within these co-operative associations."

*From *Chicago Commerce* of September 7, 1929.

NEWS LETTERS

INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

THE heavy movement of wheat during the latter part of August and part of this month has practically filled local elevators to capacity. Arrivals are running about 15 to 25 cars a day at present, and some cars of grain are waiting to be unloaded. New oats are coming in small quantities, owing to the short acreage planted. The demand is reported good, and the quality has been very satisfactory.

* * *

There is some wheat stored at country points, and will remain there until price level permits it being moved. The extreme dry weather has prohibited fall plowing, and up to this time little plowing for wheat has been done. The acreage contemplated however, is bigger than last year.

* * *

Commission houses report a good demand for oats, with present arrivals below normal. The demand for corn is good, but lacks snap. From present reports, the corn crop will be considerably short. Rain is needed badly, and the fields are very uneven, with stalks ranging from six inches to six feet. In many cases the crop will amount to fodder only, and there is a question as to the quality. Upland acres in the south central and west central portion of the state deteriorated due to lack of moisture. In the northern part of the state the crop is in the roasting ear stage, while in the central and south some corn is hard enough to feed and is denting.

* * *

Earnest Knefler, president of the Knefler-Bates Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of the Hurty-Peck Company, died at the Methodist Hospital August 23. Mr. Knefler's death followed an operation 10 days before. He came to Indianapolis from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1902 and was first secretary-treasurer of the American Hominy Company. He recently assumed the position of executive vice-president of the Indianapolis Consumers and By-Products Company. He was 49 years of age.

* * *

The resignation of Ward T. Martindale as director of organization of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, became effective September 1. Martindale will take a position as head of the public relations department of an insurance company in Bloomington, Ill. He has served the bureau here for the last six years.

* * *

Last month, the grain elevator belonging to Otto Rittig, Greenfield, Ind., was destroyed by fire together with 1,400 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of oats. The loss of the building, machinery and grain is estimated at approximately \$18,000. Half of the wheat belonged to the farmer's pool. The loss on the grain was fully covered by insurance. The building was valued at \$15,000 and carried insurance in the sum of \$8,000. The flames were confined to the elevator, as the building was not near any other structure, and were believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

* * *

The will of the late Andrew E. Reynolds, prominent grain operator of Crawfordsville, Ind., who died recently, has been admitted to probate and revealed an estate worth several hundred-thousand dollars. The exact value cannot be determined, as a considerable portion of it is in bonds and securities. Life insurance of \$40,000 was carried, which with the real estate goes to the widow, while a large number of stock bequests go to employees. The will set up an educational fund to be used for worthy students, both men and women. Wabash College is given the preference under the terms of the will. Several scholarships will be available.

* * *

The property of the Vigo Elevator Company, Terre Haute, Ind., formerly known as the Paul Kuhn Elevator, has been acquired by John S. Jordon, of this city, from the Terre Haute National Bank and Trust Company, which was representing

the bond holders and stock holders. Jordon states that it is planned to put the property into service as quickly as possible. The contract calls for all of the capital stock of the company, valued at \$90,000, to be delivered to Mr. Jordon, while he contracts to take up the outstanding bonds, which amount to \$45,000. Jordon is president of the National Elevator Company, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire.

* * *

A recent survey of corn borer infestation shows the pest spreading at a rapid gait. Seventy-nine townships in seven new counties have been found infested for the first time this year. The increase is due largely to the failure to clean up crop residues.

* * *

Bert Boyd, of the Bert Boyd Grain Company, has returned to Indianapolis after spending more than a year in Florida, regaining his health. Mr. Boyd looks well and is spending most of the day at his office.

* * *

The demand for millfeeds, and concentrated feeds has been above normal. The condition is due to poor pasturage, brought about by the lack of rainfall. Up until several days ago there has been no rain for the past six weeks, and the weather has been above normal with the thermometer registering above 90 degrees. Prices have advanced to new high levels, with little buying for other than immediate requirements.

* * *

The hay situation is rather peculiar, with shippers reluctant about selling at present levels, and the demand for top grades very good.

ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT CORRESPONDENT

JOHN H. CALDWELL, president of the Merchants Exchange and vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company, returned on August 23, from a 5,000-mile trip to Lake Louise and Banff, Man. On his trip he was accompanied by his wife and daughter who visited the markets at Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Duluth, Portland and Seattle.

* * *

W. H. Brookings, president of the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation, has been sold on the airplane and is using it frequently on his trips to Chicago and Cleveland. He claims it is the only way to travel and save time.

* * *

W. K. Woods, vice-president of the Ralston Purina Company and a former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, returned on August 25, from a trip to eastern Canada, visiting Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and various other centers. He speaks with much interest of his trip.

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A. E. Bazan, assistant traffic commissioner of the Merchants Exchange, has resigned effective September 21, to accept a position at Kansas City. Mr. Bazan was well liked by the membership who are very loath to see him depart.

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John O. Ballard, a former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and president of the Ballard Messmore Grain Company, is expected back from his European trip by September 15.

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Mr. Kinell and Ralph Lowe of the firm of Kinell & Co., of Kansas City, were visitors on the Merchants Exchange on August 29. They are active hay and grain dealers at Kansas City.

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The St. Louis Merchants Exchange voted \$500 to the Missouri and Illinois Crop Improvement District Association for the betterment of the crops in southern Illinois and Missouri.

* * *

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has eight members who can easily be called veterans. All are actively engaged in business with the exception of Fred Hattersley, who retired when he was 80 years old. He is now 82 years old. He has been a mem-

ber of the Merchants Exchange since 1874, and always has been connected with the flour industry, having been a flour broker when he retired. Mr. Hattersley is in feeble health, due to an accident some time ago, and has been unable to get about.

* * *

August Miller became a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1873, when it was located in the old building on Main Street between Market and Walnut. He has been continuously a member since that time. He is in the grain brokerage business. He is in good health and is active, coming on the Merchants Exchange every day.

* * *

Victor Albrecht became a member of the Merchants Exchange in 1878. He has been in the flour trade during that period and is active in the trade today, being president of the Eberle Albrecht Flour Company. Mr. Albrecht is in rugged health and is a daily attender.

* * *

Henry Buehler became a member in 1879. He was connected with the Tiedeman Milling Company which operated mills in St. Louis and St. Mary's, Mo. At the present time he is president of the Atlas Leather Company which manufactures pressed leather. Mr. Buehler is in excellent health and attends the sessions daily.

* * *

M. J. Connor became a member of the Merchants Exchange in 1873, 56 years ago, and is an active trader in the pit. His voice can be heard above all others when he is bidding for grain. He is very active and aggressive as head of the firm of M. J. Connor & Co.

* * *

Firman Desloge became a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1875, and while he does not attend sessions of the Merchants Exchange very often he can always be found in his office in the Pierce Building. He is in the lead mining business.

* * *

J. C. Brockmeier started in business in 1867 and became a member of the Exchange in 1875 and is head of the grain firm of Brockmeier & Co., handling grain and flour. He is in excellent health and very active.

* * *

Frank G. Waddock, a member since 1875, is the head of the St. Louis Market Reporter Company who publish a daily market report of the activities of the exchange also the produce market. Mr. Waddock is in excellent health, active and with us daily. Can any other exchange boast of their veteran members?

* * *

Carl H. Langenburg returned from a European trip August 31, having visited England and France. He is in rugged health.

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Work is progressing very rapidly on the new Burlington elevator and it is hoped that it will be completed and in operation by January 1, 1930.

* * *

James T. Rigsbey departed this life on August 27 and was buried August 29 at his home in Chesterfield, Illinois. Mr. Rigsbey was a former member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and a former grain dealer at Chesterfield, Illinois. He was well known to the active members on the Exchange floor.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROD CORRESPONDENT

MILWAUKEE grain men have had the biggest trade for years during the past month. For the past month the supply of grain was no less than 13,840,000 bushels as compared with only 6,984,000 bushels for the corresponding month of last year. The record of shipments for the past month also sets a new record for a long time with no less than 7,650,000 bushels, as against shipments of 3,639,000 bushels for the same month of last year.

The biggest surprise is the tremendous flow of oats with a volume of 6,154,000 bushels. Wheat business at Milwaukee also took a decisive spurt for the past month with offerings of 3,000,000 bushels.

* * *

The big grain business has been the chief topic at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for the month of August. The biggest day in August however was the receipts of 753 car loads. This is believed to be the high record for offerings at this terminal. Secretary Harry A. Plumb has searched all his records industriously and he is able to find only one other day when the trade even approached this figure. This was on September 21, 1914, when a total of 661 carloads was received.

* * *

Despite the enormous grain traffic at Milwaukee for the past month this city still has considerable elevator capacity. The figures at the opening of September showed approximately 5,331,000 bushels of grain on hand, the supply at that time being 1,594,000 bushels of wheat, 2,453,000 bushels of oats, 433,000 bushels of corn, 790,000 bushels of barley and only 59,000 bushels of rye. Since the opening of September, the supplies of grain held there have been cut down materially, cargoes going out from time to time to the East.

* * *

Among the recent cargoes going out are the *William H. Wolf* which cleared for Buffalo with 194,000 bushels of wheat and 150,000 bushels of oats, loading at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Elevator "E". Another steamer, the *S. H. Robbins*, took out 250,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo from the Chicago and Northwestern Kinnickinnic Elevator. One of the biggest cargoes on record to leave Milwaukee was that of the steamer *Michigan* which took out 435,000 bushels of rye from the Rialto Elevator of the Donahue & Stratton Grain Company. This rye had been accumulating for some time. With the sending out of this record cargo, the supply of rye held at Milwaukee is down to a mere nominal point again.

* * *

Milwaukee was very much worried about a grain embargo for a few days but the peak of the big grain movement has been reached and passed and now apparently there is no reason for any further anxiety. With 7,200,000 bushels of elevator capacity and with a little more than 5,000,000 bushels stored as of September 1, there has always been a few million bushels of capacity to spare.

The elevators of the manufacturing industries also hold about 4,350,000 bushels of grain, making nearly 12,000,000 bushels of capacity for the entire city. However, no check is kept on just how well the private elevator capacity is filled.

* * *

Going to work by airplane, the ideal for the future according to the cartoonists, is an actual fact for the Dickinson Brothers of Princeton, Wis. D. E. Dickinson not long ago was elected a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and he and his brother, C. E. Dickinson, often want to get to Milwaukee in a hurry, so what is more natural than for the two men to shoot into the city by plane.

Their pilot usually comes into Milwaukee in about one hour, while travel by train is far more inconvenient they say and takes three hours and even an automobile takes about the same length of time.

"It's a cinch", reported D. E. Dickinson. "A late breakfast, a pleasant ride and we are in Milwaukee in ample time for the opening of the Chamber of Commerce trading."

* * *

While all the turmoil was going on at the Milwaukee grain board in the throes of record receipts and thousands of car loads of grain on the tracks awaiting unloading, the stock market schemes of the grain men were almost forgotten as they revelled in the big grain trade.

However, Secretary Harry A. Plumb said the subject is by no means forgotten. He stated that during the rush of the grain trade, there was no time to think about the new security exchange. The special committee chosen to take care of the project will again be set to work to see what can be done to unravel the tangle that has arisen with the Milwaukee investment houses.

The bond and stock houses are in no hurry to move. They want to start a plan of joint quotations on local stocks and bonds first and later see if it is possible to develop this into a real exchange. However it is recognized by the grain men that this solution may defer the starting of an exchange for months or years and hence they are going to take more aggressive steps to see that something is done.

With other cities starting security markets in many cases as adjuncts to grain boards, the grain leaders here maintain that there is no valid reason why the same thing cannot be done here. The exact plan of procedure in pushing the stock board has not yet been determined.

* * *

Milwaukee's big harbor scheme of buying 77 acres of land now occupied by the Illinois Steel Company's plants is still hanging fire. The first step of

the Harbor Board was to get some good appraisers to go over the property and see what it is really worth. These experts found that \$3,000,000 would be a fair offer to the steel company and this offer has been dispatched to the head officials of the company. The appraisers report the plant is practically worthless from the standpoint of production, little having been done there for some years. Hence most of the value is attached to the lands.

The Harbor Commission has indicated that if the steel company rejects this offer, as it probably will, a joint committee should be named to fix a valuation and that the city would stand ready to abide by the decision of such a committee. Early reports indicated that the steel company might ask as high as \$11,000,000 for the plant and land, the company maintaining that the steel mills are by no means valueless as a means for modern production.

* * *

Science has brought help to the farmer so that now he can keep his shirt tail in when he harvests his barley.

Barley as nature makes it without the help of college professor, is roughly barbed. And that kind of a barb has an irritating habit of working down into his jeans and attaching itself to his shirt tails if these are planted where they ought to be. But the farmer who is averse to barbs merely let the shirt tail hang out if the barbs got too bad.

However, Prof. B. D. Leith and R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture have literally put the farmers' shirt tail back where it belongs by breeding a barbless barley and best of all the barley without barbs is said to produce as high as 50 to 60 bushels an acre without damage to the eye or the skin of the farmer. The barbless variety is being more and more widely used in the state and for the first time is being raised in sufficient quantity for seed.

Most of the grain in Wisconsin has been threshed during the long period of dry weather which has lasted for several weeks up to the recent rains. The yields were not as good as expected. Corn has been firing and curling and is denting and ripening rapidly due to hot dry weather. Some farmers are cutting corn now.

* * *

The Riebs Company, leading grain dealers of Milwaukee, have taken a long period lease on the elevator of the Miller High Life Company at Port Washington, which is about 20 miles north of Milwaukee. This elevator with about 300,000 bushels' capacity will be operated in conjunction with the two elevators of the company in Milwaukee, giving the concern a total capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, according to J. M. Riebs, Jr.



ELEVATOR interests, commission houses and the grain trade generally on this market admit that they are facing the most difficult situation in their experience and are in fact breaking new ground. In that connection an official of one of the elevator companies commented upon the point that for the first time in trade history, elevators at the terminals here, at Buffalo and other lower lakes ports are plugged up, with a new crop ready to move. Under those conditions, the most that all interests can do is to strive to afford service in handling every car of grain arriving from the country until all reserve space has been occupied, relying upon a sudden reversion of form in the marketing situation, he declared. Along those lines he mentioned the possibility of the present dry weather conditions in Argentina developing into a drouth just as happened to the Spring wheat crop in this country and Canada this summer. Argentine drouth news might bring about a rush in export demand almost over night with an accompanying turn in quotations, he remarked. As he saw it, outlets for shipments from the Head of the Lakes might be promptly afforded and storage space provided at this end sufficient to tide over the emergency.

* * *

R. C. Schiller, former manager of the Occident Elevator Company's grain operations on this market, has branched out on his own account as a general grain commission man with offices in the Duluth Board of Trade Building. Mr. Schiller has had a lengthy acquaintance in grain trade circles on this market being especially recognized as an authority in handling spot grain on the sample tables.

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The United Grain Growers of North Dakota have established connections on this market being represented by A. S. Riches, formerly with the Hallet & Carey Company and M. H. Anderson. J. N. McKindley is continuing to represent the North

Dakota Grain Growers Association on this market. Members of each of those farm organizations have been forwarding considerable grain to this market in spite of the slow general movement so far.

* * *

Among other recent changes on this market were the elections of W. I. Nightingals and L. R. Dickey as members of the Board of Trade. The former has joined the force of the Barnum Grain Company, and the latter is connected with the Globe Elevator Company. The membership of the late J. H. Ogle who met his death through a gasoline accident at his country cabin near Duluth has been transferred to W. W. Hall, manager of the N. M. Patterson Steamship Line with headquarters at Winnipeg. The lake steamship business of J. M. Ogle, Inc., here will be continued with Earl Balfour, for many years associated with the Duluth Shipping Company, in charge.

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Grain men here have been greatly interested over the reported threats of the insurgent senatorial element at Washington to conduct an investigation into certain methods in vogue at the terminal markets, the cutting down of spot premiums in wheat being the outstanding grievance at present. Attention has been drawn by grain receivers here that while premiums on Spring wheat ran at as high as 34 cents over the September price and on Durum wheat at up to 20 cents over the September price on the Duluth market as on September 7 last year as against a top of four cents over September in spot Spring wheat and a top of 10 cents in Durum wheat at the same period this fall, the actual returns to shippers are better now by reason of the higher futures quotations as illustrated in the fact that the range in spot Spring wheat as on September 7, on the Duluth market was from \$1.35½ to \$1.41½ and in Durum wheat at from \$1.22½ to \$1.32½, showing a betterment of from 3½ to 27½ cents in favor of the shipper in Spring wheat and of from 13¼ to 22¼ cents in Durum wheat this fall. While grain men here are not greatly perturbed over the senatorial fulminations against the exchanges they point to the latest fulminations as evidence of hostility that will not down against operations of the regular grain exchanges.

* * *

The Capitol Elevator Company now has under way the erection of an addition of 67 large bins to its plant here that will add 1,350,000 to the capacity of its Duluth elevator plant, bringing it up to approximately 4,000,000 bushels. The contract has been awarded to the Fegles Construction Company of Minneapolis, and it is scheduled to be completed by December 1 next. The addition will entail an expenditure of \$300,000. With the erection of this addition the rated storage capacity of elevators at the Head of the Lakes will be brought up to approximately 45,000,000 bushels. As it stands now however the elevators are fairly well plugged up if called upon to store 35,000,000 bushels, making allowance of waste space entailed in bins through providing for separations of grades.

* * *

A feature in the trade on this market this fall has been the high grading of the new Spring wheat arriving, according to receivers and elevator men. The kernels are generally plump and of good color and as a result of the uniformly good weight, it is figured that the actual bushels of new grain threshed this season may run much larger than had been estimated. What is regarded as especially notable is the high percentage of protein being carried in both Spring and Durum wheat. A car of Spring wheat carrying 19.50 per cent protein was sold on this market last week and other cars carrying around 19 per cent protein have been handled. The gain in protein is attributed to better care in selections of seed in districts that have been prominent in the raising of that grade of grain. Shippers have been disappointed over the lower premiums being paid for protein grain so far this season, accounted for by the apathy of millers towards it to some extent. The result of that situation is striking in that the basis on 14 per cent protein wheat and Durum wheat on this market as on September 7 was only at the September price to three cents over while at the same period last year the basis on the same grade of grain stood at from 25 to 32 cents over the September price. Millers here were grabbing for protein Spring wheat and Durum wheat last fall to cover the manufacture of their food specialties.

* * *

Members of the Duluth Board of Trade have established a minimum rate of 7 per cent interest upon balances due from non-member shippers. Interest paid by them on any such credit balances has at the same time been placed at 5 per cent. That change was regarded as having been made necessary through the more difficult financing situation brought about this fall.

* * *

Officials of the Occident Elevator Company here have been congratulated upon their enterprise in installing a new automatic grain sampler. The machine in use at the Occident plant is equipped

with four belts and it scoops up a sample of grain from out of every five bushels running down the chute into the elevators, an operation that had been done by hand up to the present. Several of the automatic samplers have been installed in elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, but the Occident took the lead in introducing them in the United States.

Elevator interests here picked up some new business during the dull period in midsummer period this season in taking in for storage approximately 9,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat shipped from Omaha. A portion of that grain has been loaded out from the houses recently so that holdings of it in the elevators have been brought down to around 600,000 bushels.

As a result of the light demand for boat space to move grain from the Head of the Lakes to Buffalo, steamboat interests have cut their wheat rates to two cents a bushel or one cent off from the figure made recently. The rate to Montreal has been dropped to eight cents and no quotations are being made for Georgian Bay ports. A proportion of the grain shipped has been taken by package freighters. Shippers here have been looking for boat storage space for early loading offering around six cents for it. Lake vessel interests have so far not shown any interest in early storage proposals on the assumption that a complete change may be brought about in the export trade situation within the next few weeks in the event of the new Argentine crop being cut down through drouth conditions.

Specialists in the flax market here have been afforded abundant play lately. A perpendicular advance up to 15½ cents was brought about in flax futures on September 7, making their range stand at from \$3.17 to \$3.21, the highest since 1920. The upturn began approximately six weeks ago so that certain interests who have been on the long side from the initiation of the movement have been credited with pulling down some substantial profits. Crushers here are credited with starting the recent buying to cover oil contracts in view of the smaller stocks of seed being carried and a falling off in the volume of Argentine flax on passage. The prospect of a smaller flax crop in Argentine has however been the main influence in the upturn.

Specialists in the barley market had a busy period during the last month as a result of an active export demand. On account of stocks in the elevators having been reduced to around 300,000 bushels shippers here found it necessary to refuse some orders for nearby deliveries but they were ready to book up boat space for October deliveries. Boat interests on their part were anxious to charter boat space for nearby shipments but shippers were obliged to hold off in such bookings on account of light current elevator stocks. The Gargill Commission Company and the Itasca Elevator Company were credited with setting the pace in the barley market.

PEORIA
IVAN L. REVEAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Peoria grain market is spending much of its time just at present in making plans for the convention and there is talk of little else. There is one phase of the present situation which is of particular importance. Peoria as a potential grain center rivaling those cities which have for years in the past held top places as grain marts, will be eyed with interest by the more than 1,500 delegates and visitors who are expected here October 14-16 to attend the thirty-third annual session of the Grain Dealers National Association. With the completion within the next two years of the proposed deep waterway project for the Illinois River, Peoria will be in a position to compete for first place as a grain center. Situated as it is in the heart of the great Corn Belt and with 14 big railroads radiating in all directions, with the present limited water facilities, Peoria is today handling more corn than it did in the pre-Volstead era when the fame of Peoria's distilleries was world wide and Peoria manufactured much of the whiskey for which Kentucky was famous. Only a small portion of the grain handled in the Peoria market today is shipped by boat, for at this time there are only two small steamers, the *S.S. City of Pekin* and the *S.S. Mary Ellen*, both owned by the Illinois River Packet Company, which ply the Illinois River with grain cargoes. Both these boats are shallow draft, but with the deepening of the channel of the river to permit navigation by larger boats with tows of huge barges, Peoria will be in a position to compete even in the grain ex-

port markets, for then there will be a direct water route via the Illinois-Mississippi Canal to Minneapolis, to tap the wheat region of the Northwest; connection with Chicago and Lake Michigan via the Illinois River and the Illinois-Michigan Canal, and a direct route down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis, New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Savings in freight rates through the use of the proposed water route will be greatly to the advantage of this city and although estimates are at all times indefinite and unsatisfactory, some idea of the proposed savings in transportation of grain in and out of Peoria by water may be obtained from the fact that a local wholesale grocery, during the past year saved more than \$10,000 in freight by using the limited water service which is now available for six or seven months of the year between St. Louis and Peoria. None of the boats which ply the 202 miles of river between Peoria and St. Louis go beyond these points, and it is necessary for shipments below the latter city to be unloaded there and reloaded onto the shallow draft steamers which can safely navigate the Illinois River.

Industrial Peoria is a huge consumer of grain, the plants of the Corn Products Refining Company, The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Corporation, the Commercial Solvents Company, the American Commercial Alcohol Company, and the American Milling Company which is now connected by a merger with the McMillan Company into a concern which is known as the Allied Mills, Inc., all consuming great quantities of grain daily. In addition to these, the Premier Malt Company provides an excellent market for barley while the Peoria Milling Company and the Weinstein Milling Company, manufacturers of mill feeds, both of which have outputs of from about 12 to 15 carloads daily, provide two more local outlets for the Peoria grain market.

Rail freight rates favor Peoria as a grain market for this city ranks with St. Louis and Chicago as a rate-breaking point and also is classed as a terminal and granted storage-in-transit and milling-in-transit privileges by the rail carriers.

Public elevator capacity at Peoria is 1,600,000 bushels and the private elevators of the several industries consuming grain brings the storage total to more than triple that amount. A recent addition to one of the elevators of the American Milling Company, into which the first grain was stored the first of September, gives that concern an increased capacity of 600,000 bushels, and a total storage space of more than 1,000,000 bushels.

In addition to being an enormous consumer of corn, Peoria ranks at the top of the list in the consumption of soy beans. Last year the American Milling Company contracted with farmers of the Corn Belt for one million bushels of soy beans at a guaranteed price of \$1.35 per bushel and this year increased their contracts to 1,500,000 millions of bushels at the same figure.

But satisfaction of a curiosity as to Peoria's possibility as a leading grain market in the future is not the only thing which will greet visitors to the grain dealers convention and the feed dealers convention which will be held here at the same time. Members of the Peoria Board of Trade which will be hosts to the grain men have been working for the past two months on plans for their entertainment, and nothing has been left undone which will make the convention a success, according to Edward Sands, president of the Board of Trade, and B. E. Wrigley, general chairman of the committee in charge of the convention program.

Peoria is well known as a convention city and the Grain Dealers National Association is not unacquainted with Peoria, for this city has twice in the past been its host for the annual meetings, the first time having been in 1902 and the second in 1915. Situated in the heart of the great Illinois River Valley, the country contiguous to Peoria presents a variety of landscape ranging from the rolling prairies of the Illinois Corn Belt to the sharp bluffs and gullies along the banks of the Illinois River which contain unusual scenic beauties for the lovers of Nature and provide but a small portion of the attractions which feature the coming convention.

On Monday evening the President's ball will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Pere Marquette. The following afternoon a stag party will be held at which the feature entertainment number will be a skit by Ted Branson and his troupe from Salina, Kansas. While the stag party is in progress, the ladies will be entertained at a theater party.

Only morning sessions will be held during the convention. On Monday afternoon the men attending the convention will be taken on a trip through

the Corn Products Refining Company and the ladies will be given a motor tour of the city over the "See Peoria Trail" which includes Grand View Drive which Peoria proudly boasts is the "World's Most Beautiful Drive" and from which Peoria's radio broadcasting station, WMBD, derives its name. At the end of the motor tour, the ladies will be given a bridge luncheon at the Peoria Country club.

The climax of the convention entertainment will be the annual banquet which will be held on Tuesday evening in the Hotel Pere Marquette. Col. Grant M. Miles, of the firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, will act as toastmaster.

BUFFALO
ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

THE Superior Forwarding Company, Inc., of Buffalo submitted the only bid for the Superior Grain Elevator at the mortgage foreclosure sale conducted by Milton E. Kaesela as referee appointed by Supreme Court Justice Clarence MacGregor. The company acquired the property for \$2,350,000. James Carter, president of the Superior Forwarding Company, submitted the bid. The mortgage foreclosure proceeding was instituted by the Liberty Bank of Buffalo as trustee for bondholders. There was a first mortgage of \$2,150,000 against the property together with \$150,000 added for taxes and other charges. The Superior Elevator has a rated capacity for 3,750,000 bushels of grain.

An increase of one-half cent a bushel in the elevation charge for all grain whether scheduled for lake, rail or canal shipment became effective September 1 at Buffalo. The new rate is one cent a bushel. Fred E. Pond, secretary of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, formally announced the new rate in a telegram sent to the Maritime Association of the port of New York. Announcement that the increase included lake and rail destined grain dispelled the suspicion of the New York State Canal Carriers' Association that the new rate would apply only to grain destined for shipment via the New York state waterway to tidewater points. Seever W. Bullock of New York, president of the Brooklyn & Buffalo Navigation Company, was in Buffalo as representative of the canal carriers' organization to investigate the situation and interview independent elevator operators regarding the handling by them of grain destined for shipment over the state canal.

The first Diesel engine ship to be built in Canada for the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., for use in the grain carrying trade, has been launched at Quebec. The new ship will be known as *Grain-motor* to identify her from the steam vessels of the company's grain carrying fleet. The new ship is of Welland Canal size and will operate between Port Colborne and Montreal. She has a capacity for 100,000 bushels of grain.

Grain receipts at the port of Buffalo for the season up to September 1 were 88,862,000 bushels as compared with 106,896,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. This is a decline of 18,034,000 bushels. During the month of August receipts at terminal elevators were 17,160,000 bushels. Grain stocks in storage on September 1, according to records of the Buffalo Corn Exchange were 25,377,762 bushels which is very close to the capacity of waterfront elevators. At the same time there were 1,329,000 bushels held aboard vessels in the harbor. Grain stocks in elevators September 1, were divided as follows:

| Grain | American | Canadian |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 9,614,387 | 8,249,549 |
| Corn | 2,142,597 | ..... |
| Oats | 3,605,909 | 220,646 |
| Barley | 218,566 | 943,816 |
| Rye | 118,952 | 263,340 |

Of the wheat afloat in the harbor on that day, 619,000 bushels were American and 69,000 bushels were of Canadian origin. There also was 400,000 bushels of American barley and 241,000 bushels of American rye.

One of the most important maritime trials in several years will be started later in the month before Federal Judge John R. Hazel in United States District court arising out of delays in east-bound grain shipments at the close of the 1927 season when 20 lake freighters were held all winter at Sault Ste. Marie by ice jams. The questions involved cover the freight rates due the ships and the damage to shippers because of their delayed cargoes. At Sault Ste. Marie grain cargoes cannot be trans-shipped because there are no elevators at that point. Many of the cargoes were sold and

due to fluctuating markets, the shippers contend they suffered great losses. Most of the grain involved in the case was shipped by the Canadian Co-operative Grain Company, which will be represented by F. E. Single and H. T. Atkins of New York. The steamship lines will be represented by T. H. Garry and F. L. Leckie of Cleveland and John B. Richards of Buffalo.

The demand for tonnage in the Great Lakes grain trade has not been very active during the past month. Cargoes from Duluth and Superior to Buffalo are being booked at 2½ cents while boats from South Chicago and Milwaukee to Buffalo are getting 2¼ cents. Elevator space at the Buffalo end of the route is being guaranteed to carriers. Some figuring is being done for vessels to take cargoes during the last half of November to hold at Buffalo for the winter at 5½ cents but some vessel owners are demanding contracts based on a six-cent rate.

Additional grain storage space is needed and needed badly not only at shipping points on Lake Superior but also at eastern receiving points. Storage capacity is jammed with grain and now that the new crop is beginning to flow forward there is no space in which to store it. At Duluth with facilities for storing 35,000,000 bushels, there is available space for less than 5,000,000 bushels. At Fort William and Port Arthur at the Canadian Head of the Lakes there is space for only a few million bushels available because elevators are holding close to 60,000,000 bushels at those twin ports. Last year at this time the Fort William-Port Arthur elevators were holding but 20,000,000 bushels. Terminal elevators at Buffalo, Port Colborne and Montreal are filled to capacity so that the Great Lakes movement during the closing months of the season will be considerably below last year's figures. The condition at Buffalo this season has resulted in a decline of more than 18,000,000 bushels being handled at that point.

New York State Barge Canal traffic from Buffalo has reached such a low point that there now is an acute congestion of boats at the western terminal of the waterway. Few grain cargoes are being offered despite the jam of grain being held in terminal elevators. This is due to the congestion at Atlantic coast ports and the lack of foreign shipping orders. Early this month there were 111 canal boats waiting for grain cargoes at Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY

KENNETH FORCE CORRESPONDENT

A COMMITTEE of grain men, millers and farm organization leaders, meeting here August 27 to 30 with two representatives of the Department of Agriculture sent by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to investigate the alleged lack of uniformity in grading wheat, urged revolutionary change in the administration of the Grain Standards Act in determining the grades on wheat.

Twenty leaders of the southwestern grain industry, representing every branch of the trade, reviewed the controversy which has prevailed several years because of a too technical application of the grain grading law. This has resulted in lowering the grades on wheat, which has not been commensurate with the commercial quality of the grain.

Fred C. Vincent, chairman of the Kansas City Board of Trade committee, presided at the conference held at the Kansas City Athletic Club, with E. C. Parker, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington; and George R. Hyslop, of the agronomy department of the Oregon State College.

The same minister who officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Moore 30 years ago, August 13, conducted funeral services for Mr. Moore at the Country Club Christian Church here. The crowd of friends filled the church. Dr. B. P. Fullerton of St. Louis paid tribute to Mr. Moore's friendliness, unselfishness, and good fellowship. Burial was in the Forest Hill Cemetery.

Funeral services for Charles Weir, 25 years old, 4551 Mercier Street, who was electrocuted August 5, when he accidentally touched a live wire while working at the plant of the Nutrena Feed Mills Company, 35 South Ewing Street, Kansas City, Kan., were held August 7 at Pleasant Hill, Kan., his former home.

A 19-year old Kansas girl, Miss Nellie Swanson, runs the Copeland Equity Union Elevator at Copeland, Kan. When the rush season was on this summer, she is said to have invented a weigh-

ing system that made it possible to weigh in two truckloads of wheat a minute.

According to a report issued September 11 by E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the Federal and state agricultural departments at Jefferson City, Missouri's corn crop is only 55 per cent normal, having an estimated yield of 117,751,000 bushels, a decrease of 64,000,000 bushels from the 1928 crop. July and August were cited as the two most disastrous months on corn during the last decade. Some farmers have reported their crop the worst since 1901.

Management of the Missouri state radio station WOS will be placed in the hands of a committee composed of C. P. Anderson, state marketing commissioner, Jewell Mayes, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Charles A. Lee, superintendent of schools, John Case, president of the state board of agriculture and Jack Heinie, announcer. The state board of agriculture at its meeting in Sedalia last month adopted a resolution to the effect that the station, which broadcasts from the dome of the statehouse, should be taken from under the state marketing bureau and placed under control of the board of agriculture, but to be directly governed by a committee.

Simon Mayer of the Continental Export Company has been admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. His membership is on transfer from Jack Haussmann.

Charles Murray of Colby, Kansas, was a visitor at the Board of Trade September 9. He said he had 1,000 acres of winter wheat planted and up. Planting it about the middle of August when the ground was as dry as powder, and taking a chance on the seed doing any good, Mr. Murray said the recent rains had sprouted the seed and that it had all come up. The wheat should get an excellent start before winter set in, he said, to lessen the possibility of losses from winter killing.

Frank A. Theis, vice-president of the Board of Trade, recently purchased the former home of Fred M. Lee, a colonial type frame house at 1007 West Sixty-first Street.

The fees for inspection and weighing of grain by the Kansas state grain inspection department will be reduced from \$1 to 60 cents per car effective October 1. The 60-cent rate will remain in effect until the surplus fund of that department has been reduced from \$80,000 to \$40,000 at which time the price will again advance to \$1 per car, according to the announcement September 7, by B. H. Johnson, chief of the department.

The Rosedale Milling company of Kansas City, Kansas, has discontinued manufacturing wheat flour, and will center its activities on the production of cornmeal, it was made known September 7. The flour unit of the mill had a daily capacity of 500 barrels. As the result of the Rosedale Milling Company's action, the capacity of Kansas City flour mills is reduced by 3,000 barrels, following closely the reduction of 6,000 barrels caused by the closing of the Zenith Milling Company recently.

T. A. O'Sullivan of the Hall-Baker Grain Company, who was confined in the Illinois Central Hospital at Chicago, is reported recovering rapidly from an appendicitis operation performed recently, according to advices received here. Mr. O'Sullivan, accompanied by Mrs. O'Sullivan, John H. Martin of the Martin Printing Company, and Mrs. Martin, was spending the Labor day holiday in Chicago when he was stricken suddenly with appendicitis Sunday afternoon.

Hymie J. Sosland of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Benjamin C. Moore, deceased, late president of that company.

Joseph B. Bracken, with the Kansas City office of Jackson Bros. & Boesel, and a member of the Board of Trade, has been ill with pneumonia. He is recovering and expects to be able to return to business soon.

Ben H. Eliff, 33 years old, formerly connected with the state grain and warehouse department, died August 19 here. He formerly lived at Anderson, Mo., where he was associated with his father, J. L. Eliff, in the lumber business. He had been in the Veterans' hospital here since June.

Dr. James E. Boyle, professor of agricultural economics, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., visited the Board of Trade August 21. An outstanding authority on agricultural matters and one of the best known writers on the subject of production and marketing, Dr. Boyle conducts classes annually at various universities from coast to coast during the

summer period. Of the newly appointed farm board, Dr. Boyle said that it is not selling alone that affects the farm situation. This is perhaps the least important step from the farm to the consumer, he pointed out.

Fire of an undetermined origin destroyed the main mill building of the Mixed Feed Supply Company, 1418 West Ninth Street, the morning of September 7. For a time the closely built warehouse and industrial district in the vicinity of Ninth and Hickory Streets was endangered. Starting at about 4:30 in the morning, the fire had a good start before the fire department was notified. Several companies responded to the alarm and fought until after 9:00 before the fire was extinguished.

The damage was estimated at approximately \$20,000, building and contents. C. A. Mahon, owner of the company, said the building was filled with Alfalfa meal for stock feeding. It was a three-story brick structure. The fire might have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Scouler-Bishop Grain Company has opened a stock yards branch office at 701-03 Live Stock Exchange. Fred L. Myers will be in charge. Private wires serving their branch offices are had by this firm at Omaha, Superior, Holdrege, McCook, North Platte and Sidney, Neb., and at Beloit, Kas.

O. T. Cook, vice-president and manager of the Wyandotte Elevator Company here, entertained about 100 members of the Board of Trade at an outdoor chicken fry at his country home near Overland Park, Kansas, August 15.

John H. (Jack) Martin recently organized the Martin Commission Company and has made application to change his board of trade representation from the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., to the new concern. The firm has offices at 700 Board of Trade Building. It will do a general grain business. Mr. Martin has been connected with the Nutrena company for the past several years in charge of the grain department.

C. C. McConnell, F. J. Thatcher, and R. P. Harbord were elected to membership in the Board of Trade August 15. Mr. McConnell of the McConnell Grain Company, Independence, Mo., was elected on transfer of M. D. Smith of the Zenith Milling Company; F. J. Thatcher of the Updike Grain Company, was elected on transfer of F. A. Howard, deceased, formerly of the same company; and R. P. Harbord of Logal Bros.-Hart Grain company was elected on transfer of Allen Logan of the same company who recently retired from active business.

Mrs. Lillian J. Moore was elected president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company to succeed her husband, the late Benjamin C. Moore. The business and organization will be carried on intact by his associates, Harry C. Gamage, vice-president, and Roland A. Jeanneret, secretary-treasurer. The estate of Mr. Moore was left in trust with the officers as executors.

NEW YORK

G. K. TRAFTON CORRESPONDENT

BUSINESS in tickets of membership in the New York Produce Exchange was less active during the past month, but this was evidently traceable largely to the comparative scarcity of sellers. As a matter of fact, demand was generally fairly good and as a consequence the market maintained its firm tone. About the middle of August regular tickets were selling at \$16,500 and \$17,500, but further bidders at the latter price were finally forced to pay \$18,000. Likewise, associate memberships, which were \$11,000 a month ago, rose to \$12,100 and later to \$12,500.

Richard F. Uhlmann, secretary and treasurer of the Uhlmann Grain Company of Chicago was one of the last August visitors here.

John E. Hamann, associated with J. J. O'Donohoe, Inc., was elected to membership at the mid-August meeting of the Board of Managers.

As an indication of the steadily growing interest in the securities market on the New York Produce Exchange among individuals and firms engaged in trading in stocks, bonds, etc., it is interesting to note that 21 of the applicants admitted to membership at the last two meetings of the Board of Managers are engaged in that line of business. At the mid-August meeting five were elected, viz: John J. Edgerton of John Melady & Co.; Michael J.

Glenn, of D. Gleich & Co.; Francis J. Ridgeway of Clark, Williams & Co.; Ellis J. Blumberg of Campbell & Co.; and Colin Melhado. The 16 elected at the early September meeting were: Herbert P. Dammes, of Jos. M. Adrian & Co.; Denton M. Fonzo of Philip Wharton & Co.; Edward A. Freed of Chas. Freshman Company, Inc.; David Manesse of David Manesse & Co.; Randolph P. Mills of Torr & Co.; Harold B. Smith of Harold B. Smith & Co.; Timothy F. Allen, Jr., of Wolfarth & Ilsley; Alfred B. Cerf of Cerf, Landauer & Co.; Paul A. Dezell of Clark, Williams & Co.; William L. Harriss of Harriss & Vose; Benjamin Deutsch; Henry Wallerstein; Edward H. Frank; Charles S. Rich; Clarence H. Terhune; and Leo Tolk.

George W. Martin, of the American Elevator & Warehouse Company of Buffalo, is an applicant for membership in the exchange.

According to an announcement posted on the bulletin boards of the exchange, George J. Carr has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of Hansen & Knudson.

Samuel Finney, member of the grain trade on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit to his old friends on the exchange here last month.

Alfred J. J. Vedde, associated with the Seaboard Grain Company was among the applicants admitted to membership by the Board of Managers last month.

M. B. Jones, Jr., of M. B. Jones & Co., Inc., grain and securities, has applied for admission to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

L. H. Freeman, vice-president of Rumsey & Co., Chicago Board of Trade, spent a few hours on the floor of the exchange early in September while on his way home from vacation.

Raymond A. Kitchin, who is connected with the well-known grain house of Albert C. Field, Inc., on the New York Produce Exchange, was elected to membership last month.

Connor, Ludlow & Malloch; grain merchants, announced recently that John A. Ludlow had withdrawn from the firm. A later bulletin stated that Mr. Ludlow had become affiliated with the firm of Chas. E. Grim & Co.

More general eagerness among dealers in stocks, bonds, etc., to share in the growing business being done in the securities is indicated by the fact that five tickets of membership were sold recently to people engaged in that line of business.

The volume of business in the securities market on the New York Produce Exchange, for the first time since trading was inaugurated last December, failed to make a new monthly record during August, the total turn-over being 1,667,000 shares, comparing with July's "peak" total of 1,733,445 shares.

Clarence W. Elmer, of Chicago, spent the last day of August on the floor of the exchange.

John S. Coumantaros, grain exporter, has filed his application for admission to membership in the exchange.

MINNEAPOLIS

ALBERT W. MORSE CORRESPONDENT

CRESCENT Elevator "H" and the Star Elevator, of the Pioneer Steel Elevator Company and the Interstate Elevator No. 1, which is managed by Van Dusen-Harrington Company on August 28 were declared by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis to be "regular" elevators, their receipts being deliverable upon futures contracts of the Chamber.

Membership transfers on August 28 were from Louis T. Phelps to Erwin A. Olson, and from D. F. De Wolf to Clarence E. Carlston. On August 31, the membership of Thomas Gibson, was transferred to H. C. Wyman, and that of E. C. Warner to R. E. Tearse, making the second one held by Mr. Tearse and the third by Mr. Wyman.

Traveling representative licenses issued on August 20 were to Geo. A. Kline, Van Dusen-Harrington Company; and to H. M. McCreery and H. M. Webster, both of Cargill Commission Company. Those issued on August 28 were to Chas. A. Barnett, Osborne-McMillan Elevator Company;

Erwin O. Berg, Cargill Commission Company; Robert G. Cargill Jr., Victoria Elevator Company; D. T. Ramsey, Monarch Elevator Company; and to Chas. E. Sunwall, Hoover Grain Company.

William Dalrymple, a former president of the Chamber, was a member of a family prominent for many years in the Minneapolis grain trade, and his passing on Tuesday, September 3, marked a career of service to the community in church matters and through other avenues which greatly benefited society. He received his education in the public schools of St. Paul, where he was born on February 14, 1871, and at the University of Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

CONDITIONS have shown improvement in the grain trade of Louisville over the past 30 days and the general outlook is very good. Local elevators are well stocked at the present time, and in fact short of handling room. Grain houses are reporting better business and better prospects. There are large quantities of hay in the country and free offerings, but demand is still rather light, although it has been a trifle better due to the long period of drouth and burned up pastures.

Drouth that was a real drouth settled over Kentucky in mid-July and lasted until the latter part of August, for central, northern and eastern Kentucky, but the bottom corn lands of western Kentucky had relief. Water supply was in a bad way in some sections, it being necessary to limit industrial consumption at Lawrenceburg as late as early September. Tobacco suffered severely. Corn failed to make any great progress. Farmers may come out well on tobacco as a result of a clean market, short crop and good prices. Corn production will be below normal, and should result in better consumption of manufactured, mill and other feeds, and better grain buying perhaps.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Company reported better storage than for a long time past, with the big plant loaded up with all the storage business it could handle and still have room for handling daily in and outbound movements, which have been a trifle better over the closing days of August and early days of September, than for two months previously. Most of the stock in hand now for customers consists of long storage wheat, with just normal holdings of corn, oats and rye. C. A. Villier, secretary of the company, remarks that the company was enjoying a very good season.

Ed Scherer, Bingham Hewett Grain Company, reported that as a result of steady markets, poor pastures out in the state, and fall seeding there had been a very fair grain demand, corn and oats being good, while movement of wheat has been fair. Rye is largely a seed proposition now.

Heavy rains over September 6 and 7 have resulted in the country again being in shape for plowing and working, and considerable wheat, rye, some clover and other fall planting crops will be set out in the next few days.

Millfeeds have been a trifle scarce, mills reporting they are sold up 30 to 60 days on everything but bran, which can be shipped immediately.

It is claimed that more clover seed is being offered in Kentucky this year than ever before known, it having been a big Clover hay season, while new attachments for threshers have made it possible to hull out such seed, with the result that districts which have never been known to have a commercial surplus of Clover, have been offering such seed.

Dealers who have contracts with the Kentucky State Fair are now finding business better. Henry Fruechtenicht, who has a branch warehouse on the fairgrounds, began to do business in early September. The fair started September 9, running one week. Fruechtenicht is again exhibiting heavy draft horses in harness in the rings for such stock this year.

The Cottonseed Products Company, Louisville, is about ready to start crushing seed again and will produce meal, hulls, oil, etc. This plant which was formerly owned by Memphis interests, has recently been purchased by the Procter & Gamble interests of Cincinnati.

William E. Trudeau, for the last 32 years manager of the C. P. Dodd & Co., wholesale hay and

grain house, celebrated his sixty-second birthday on September 7.

Oscar Fenley, president of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, who hasn't been in very good health of late, went to Wequetonsing, Mich., where he has a summer home, on July 12, and will remain there until the weather gets sharp in the northland.

Miss Elizabeth Fruechtenicht, daughter of Henry Fruechtenicht, president of a local hay and grain concern, was married on August 27, to Lewis Meyer, of Louisville.

Cases set for trial on September 3, at Frankfort, Ky., against James A. Wallace, of Irvine, Ky., were continued to the January term of the Franklin Circuit Court. Mr. Wallace, banker, grain and hay dealer, and politician, also formerly state treasurer, is charged with forging or altering returns in the republican primary in 1927, and was sentenced to a term of 12½ years, but a new trial was ordered of the case.

Distillers report that while it is hoped that permits for production of medicinal whisky will be issued about the middle of September, they do not figure to be able to start operating until late December or early January, even if permits are issued, due to the fact that it takes time to get plants ready, cooperage, malt and supplies. No one is going to do a thing until permits are actually in hand, as it would be too big a gamble to place orders for barrels or other supplies, with no possible use for them if the contracts were not awarded. It is claimed that 40,000 barrels of whisky figures only about 2,000,000 gallons, or between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels of grain. It is believed that the bulk of it will be made in Louisville, probably 70 per cent, as most of the plants that have not been dismantled and which are virtually ready to start production, are located here.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

BY L. C. BREED

Harold E. Mellon, broker, Boston, has applied for active membership in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Frank J. Ludwig of the C. M. Cox Company, Boston, and Mrs. Ludwig returned a few days ago from a month's vacation, part of which was spent in Great Britain.

W. D. Fulton, formerly engaged in commission grain in Boston, recently paid a visit here and met many old friends. He is now residing at Coronado, Calif.

A. F. Hopkins of the C. M. Cox Company spent a month's vacation at Cape Cod during August.

H. L. Atwell, vice-president of Park & Pollard Company, Boston, feeds, has been on a trip to Buffalo where the company has some large plants engaged in manufacturing poultry supplies.

Harvest Milling Company, Inc., Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, 2,500 shares at \$10 each. The president is Raymond D. Alderman; vice-president, Freas G. Keen; treasurer, Lionel G. Mulholand.

Clark & Richardson of Lisbon, N. H., an old company dealing in hay, grain, flour and feed, has been reorganized and incorporated. The capital stock is 300 shares common, no par value. Frank J. Ludwig is president and Monroe Lorimer, treasurer.

Park & Pollard Company, Boston, feed manufacturers, have added another link to their organization, having purchased the Butman Grain & Feed Company of Lynn, Mass. A new company was formed and incorporated to be known as Butman Grain & Feed Company. The capital stock is 5,000 shares with no par value. Henry L. Atwell, vice-president of the Park & Pollard Company, is president, and R. F. Frary, treasurer.

At Portsmouth, N. H., a new business has been started which consists in handling sea shells for poultry food. There was a cargo of 3,500 tons recently discharged at Portsmouth that was shipped from Labrador.

During the month of August, trade with New England grain dealers was fairly active. Owing to unusually dry weather, there was a larger demand from farmers than generally is the case in August. The handlers of chicken wheat report that it is selling freely owing to the comparatively low price.

The demand for mill feed which was quite good during August owing to the wide-spread dry weather, was recently checked on account of a sharp advance in the prices. No Canadian mill feed is being offered, as the home demand for it is taking supplies about equal to production.

GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

By G. A. COLLIER*

The grain market held generally firm during the last half of August and early part of September reflecting principally the short crop in North America caused by the continued drought over a large portion of the principal producing areas. The Spring wheat crop in both the United States and Canada is much smaller than last season and indications at the first of September were that the supply of feed grains for the current year would be materially less than last year.

Crops in most European countries on the other hand are better than in 1928 and European export inquiry has become less active. The small export takings of United States wheat have been responsible in part for the record accumulations of grain in domestic markets which in turn were largely responsible for the sharp decline in domestic wheat prices during August.

Crop conditions are still the dominating factor in the wheat market. The Northern Hemisphere wheat crop promises to be materially below that of last season, and conditions in the Southern Hemisphere continued rather unfavorable for the germination and growth of the crop as a result of drought in both Argentina and Australia. The September official estimate places the United States Spring wheat crop other than Durum at 164,000,000 bushels and the Durum crop at 53,000,000 bushels compared with 231,000,000 and 93,000,000 bushels respectively last season. This makes a total United States crop of approximately 786,000,000 bushels or 116,000,000 bushels below that of last season. A large part of this decrease, however, is offset by an increase of around 110,000,000 bushels in the carryover.

The dry weather has apparently caused more serious damage in Canada than in the United States and grain harvests have been materially reduced as compared with a year ago. The September official estimate places the Canadian Spring wheat crop at 271,726,000 bushels, and Winter wheat at 22,066,000 bushels, making a total crop of 293,792,000 bushels compared with the revised estimate of 566,726,000 bushels harvested last season. Unusually large stocks of old wheat, however, have also been carried over in Canada. Total stocks in Canada at the first of August amounted to 104,400,000 bushels exceeding the preceding record stocks of August 1, 1928, by 27,000,000 bushels. In addition to these there were about 23,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in bond in the United States compared with around 14,000,000 bushels for the corresponding date last year. This would indicate a total carryover of Canadian grain of around 127,000,000 bushels or about 36,000,000 over that for 1928.

Production in 18 European countries which last year represented 96 per cent of the estimated European wheat production exclusive of the Russian crop, has been reported at 1,322,497,000 bushels against 1,359,691,000 bushels in 1928. France, Spain and Italy have harvested crops well above last year. The Italian crop which is placed at 245,000,000 bushels is the largest within present boundaries and the French crop of 320,000,000 bushels is the second largest crop being exceeded only by that of 1925. A preliminary estimate places the production in Germany at 115,558,000 bushels, a decrease of 26,000,000 bushels over last year's record harvest. The Polish crop is now placed at 60,259,000 bushels or about 1,000,000 bushels greater than the 1928 output. No definite statistics are available as to a carryover of old wheat in Europe but some increases are indicated and the generally favorable supply situation in this importing area has been reflected in a slow export demand for United States wheat.

Conditions in Australia and Argentina have not been favorable to the seeding of the 1929-30 crop. Rainfall in eastern Australia has been deficient and although rains fell in August they have not been sufficient to supply the necessary moisture. Condi-

tions in western Australia have been favorable and a good crop is expected in that region. Drought in Argentina delayed seeding and resulted in a reduction of about 9 per cent in the area seeded compared with that of last season.

Summarizing the situation it appears that stocks of old wheat on hand at the beginning of the crop year, August 1, were around 2,000,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, while this season's harvest in the Northern Hemisphere will fall about 375,000,000 bushels short of last season's record production.

WORLD'S RYE CROP SHORT

The world's rye crop is also smaller than last season. The United States crop is officially estimated at 41,000,000 bushels and the Canadian crop at 14,000,000 bushels making a total crop in North America of 55,000,000 bushels or practically the same as last season. The crop in 14 European countries which last year represented about 92 per cent of the estimated European total exclusive of Russia, is reported at 822,703,000 bushels compared with 829,610,000 bushels in 1928. The 1929 rye crop in Germany is placed at 319,313,000 bushels which is about 5% below the 1928 crop. The crop in Poland is estimated at 246,443,000 bushels or about 6,000,000 bushels above the 1928 crop.

The market movement of the domestic wheat crop has continued of good volume and about 35,000,000 bushels more wheat were received at the principal primary markets during July and August than during the corresponding period last year. Both domestic and export demand, however, has been of only moderate volume and nearly 188,000,000 bushels of wheat had accumulated in the markets at the close of the week ending September 7, the largest amount on record. Exports during July and August totaled something over 25,000,000 bushels of wheat alone compared with about 14,500,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The heavy stocks have been a depressing factor in the market and have offset the influence of the spring wheat crop in North America, and the generally strong statistical world supply and demand situation.

The quality of this season's crop is generally good with protein averaging unusually high. This has resulted in a reduction in protein premiums compared with a year ago. Test weight rather than protein is desired by the mills with the result that heavy weight low protein wheat is bringing as good or better prices than heavy protein light weight wheat. At the close of the first week in September 13 per cent protein No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City was quoted at practically the September price of \$1.28½. Soft Winter wheat continues to command a moderate premium over hard winter, notwithstanding the larger crop of Soft Winter wheat this season.

The Durum wheat market has weakened slightly notwithstanding the smaller crop as a result of a slow demand for Durum wheat products. The domestic Durum wheat crop for the current year appears to be about equal to the usual domestic requirements with only small quantities available for export. Increases in the harvest of northern Africa and Italy are more than sufficient to offset the prospective reduction in the Canadian crop and these larger supplies are likely to restrict inquiry for American Durum during the coming season. Domestic Durum wheat prices have advanced since the first of August in sympathy with the general strength in the world wheat situation and are now 10 to 30 cents per bushel above the corresponding quotations a year ago.

Argentine wheat continues to be the most active competitor of American wheat in European markets and 63½-pound Rosafé from Argentina for September delivery was quoted in Liverpool September 6 at \$1.40 per bushel compared with \$1.40¾ for No. 2 Hard Winter, due to arrive. Australian afloat was quoted at \$1.46¾ while No. 2 Manitoba for September shipment was priced at \$1.64 per bushel. Shipments of Argentine wheat from the first of January through August totaled nearly 193,000,000 bushels according to trade reports compared with

about 154,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period last season.

PROSPECTS OF REDUCED CROP
STRENGTHENS CORN MARKET

A prospective reduction in this season's corn crop as result of continued dry weather over the corn belt through August has strengthened the corn market and prices have tended upward. Conditions at the first of September indicated a corn crop of about 2,456,000,000 bushels or about 380,000,000 bushels below last season's harvest. Demand continues active and stocks in the markets have been reduced to around 6,000,000 bushels which are low for this season of the year.

The reported condition of corn on September 1 of 67.9 per cent was nearly nine points below the 10-year average. The crop has suffered most severely from the drought in Missouri and Michigan where it was 20 points below the 10-year average and in North Dakota where it was 27 points below the 10-year average at the first of September. The September 1 forecast shows a prospective production in eastern corn belt States about 16 per cent below last year's harvest while in the western corn belt States it was 17 per cent less. In the South Atlantic States a crop about 4 per cent over last year's short crop was indicated while in the south central States a decrease of about 6 per cent from last season's harvest was forecast.

Prices of corn have advanced three to five cents per bushel in most of the central western markets during the past month and are now three to four cents per bushel higher than a year ago.

The oats market has also developed a firmer tone during the past month with offerings light and demand quite active. The shortage of feed in Canada and in the drought areas of the United States is causing an increased demand for oats, and prices have advanced rather sharply since the first of September. The United States oats crop was officially estimated September 1 at 1,205,000,000 bushels or about 244,000,000 bushels below the 1928 harvest. The Canadian crop is placed at 284,588,000 bushels compared with 452,153,000 bushels last season.

Stocks of oats in domestic markets are well above last season totaling nearly 25,000 bushels but demand at several markets recently has been more than sufficient to absorb current offerings.

BARLEY MARKET HIGHER ON IMPROVED
DEMAND

The barley market has turned sharply higher recently, influenced by the improved demand for feed grains. The domestic crop is now placed at 304,000,000 bushels or about 53,000,000 bushels below last year's record harvest. The Canadian barley crop was officially estimated September 1 at 106,201,000 bushels compared with 136,391,000 bushels harvested last season. The reduction in the crop will be partially offset by some increase in carryover, while the increase in domestic demand may be counterbalanced by a smaller export inquiry from Europe where the feed grain crop is considerably better than last year. Production in 16 European countries so far reported is 607,600,000 bushels or 2.9 per cent above the production in the same countries last year. The production in Roumania is nearly 70 per cent above that of last year and is placed at approximately 117,000,000 bushels. The German barley crop is estimated at 137,604,000 bushels which is the second largest crop within post war boundaries.

Feed barley has become in more active demand than malting barley and prices advanced sharply during the first week of September. On September 6, best malting types of barley were quoted at Minneapolis at 63 to 65 cents and feed grades at 55 to 59 cents per bushel.

The flax market has advanced to the highest point since 1925, and on September 6 was \$1 higher than a year ago. This season's short crop which was officially estimated September 1 at only 16,400,000 bushels has been largely responsible for the advancing market. Domestic supplies will be less than one-half of the domestic consumption of flax seed during the past few years. Market move-

*Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Federal Department of Agriculture.

ment has been earlier than usual and receipts have been fairly large. Demand continues active and all offerings have been readily taken at the advancing prices. No. 1 seed was quoted at Minneapolis September 6 at \$3.04 to \$3.06 per bushel.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR AUGUST

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Flour, bbls... | 99,062 | 87,523 | 17,639 |
| Wheat, bus... | 2,477,693 | 1,892,143 | 511,603 |
| Corn, bus... | 60,428 | 134,956 | 76,984 |
| Oats, bus... | 82,039 | 400,884 | 130,000 |
| Rye, bus... | 5,520 | 2,390 | ..... |
| Barley, bus... | 10,750 | 1,728,005 | 89,544 |
| Malt, bus... | 39,743 | 24,316 | ..... |
| Hay, tons... | 36 | 291 | ..... |
| Straw, tons... | ..... | 34 | ..... |
| Millfeed, tons | 865 | 1,399 | ..... |

CHICAGO—Reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 13,502,000 | 11,065,000 | 7,536,000 |
| Corn, bus... | 5,604,000 | 7,422,000 | 3,727,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 10,688,000 | 10,446,000 | 4,929,000 |
| Barley, bus... | 1,855,000 | 5,419,000 | 465,000 |
| Rye, bus... | 648,000 | 214,000 | 73,000 |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. | 3,519,000 | 1,652,000 | 1,290,000 |
| Clover Seed, lbs. | 56,000 | 168,000 | 127,000 |
| Other Grass Seed, lbs. | 787,000 | 784,000 | 365,000 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 91,000 | 107,000 | 1,000 |
| Hay, tons... | 5,700 | 7,089 | 377 |
| Flour, bbls... | 1,096,000 | 1,072,000 | 786,000 |

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts* | | Shipments** | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 1,056,000 | 637,600 | 921,600 |
| Corn, bus... | 573,000 | 280,000 | 495,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 300,000 | 1,042,000 | 178,000 |
| Barley, bus... | 12,800 | 91,200 | ..... |
| Rye, bus... | 84,000 | 40,600 | 44,800 |
| Grain Sorgh. | 5,600 | 4,200 | ..... |
| Hay, tons... | 4,785 | 3,135 | ..... |
| Feed, tons... | 240 | 60 | ..... |

*Part cars are included in totals. Shipments are those from elevators and warehouses only, they do not include cars reconsigned from track.

*Car lots are estimated on the basis of: Wheat 1,600 bus.; Shelled Corn, 1,500 bus.; Oats, 2,000 bus.; Barley, 1,600 bus.; Ear Corn, 1,000 bus.; Hay, 11 tons; Feed, 30 tons; all others, 1,400 bus.

DENVER—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, secretary of the Grain Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, cars... | 1,038 | 1,361 | 39 |
| Corn, cars... | 223 | 207 | 69 |
| Oats, cars... | 42 | 87 | 18 |
| Barley, cars... | 162 | 118 | 70 |
| Rye, cars... | 3 | 2 | ..... |
| Grain Sorgh. | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Mixed grain, cars | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Beans, cars... | 12 | 17 | 8 |
| Hay, cars... | 47 | 82 | 21 |

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 17,162,908 | 5,603,650 | 8,693,848 |
| Corn, bus... | 107,579 | 17,923 | 55,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 668,503 | 105,193 | 184,571 |
| Barley, bus... | 5,450,632 | 6,307,358 | 4,858,474 |
| Rye, bus... | 2,211,591 | 712,224 | 1,428,573 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 119,785 | 137,096 | 300,613 |
| Flour, bbls... | 596,360 | 539,465 | 713,745 |

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 2,372,628 | 3,538,358 | 6,457,276 |
| Corn, bus... | 7,990 | ..... | 7,990 |
| Oats, bus... | 456,917 | 680,385 | 769,773 |
| Barley, bus... | 809,934 | 329,132 | 6,414 |
| Rye, bus... | 223,562 | 167,519 | 119,683 |
| Mixed Grain, lbs. | 17,264 | 38,004 | 51,078 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 18,369 | 65,407 | 85,034 |

GALVESTON—Reported by Geo. E. Edwardson, chief inspector the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | | 6,880,150 | 3,614,113 |
| Barley, bus... | | 765,000 | 1,598,724 |
| Kafir, bus... | | 108,577 | ..... |

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 2,060,000 | 1,164,000 | 728,000 |
| Corn, bus... | 2,500,500 | 1,440,000 | 2,046,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 3,656,000 | 4,408,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Barley, bus... | 6,000 | ..... | 6,000 |
| Rye, bus... | 48,000 | 64,000 | 33,000 |

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 12,658,360 | 17,029,870 | 10,935,360 |
| Corn, bus... | 601,200 | 2,527,500 | 1,221,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 734,000 | 476,000 | 320,000 |
| Barley, bus... | 628,800 | 1,208,000 | 420,800 |
| Rye, bus... | 34,500 | 28,500 | 10,800 |
| Kafir-Milo, bus. | 195,800 | 86,900 | 260,000 |
| Cane Seed, bus. | 2,300 | 9,200 | 2,300 |
| Hay, tons... | 19,116 | 22,572 | 5,604 |
| Flour, bbls... | 55,900 | 75,725 | 797,525 |

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. H. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 2,807,560 | 1,282,570 | 2,909,808 |
| Corn, bus... | 788,840 | 549,330 | 797,661 |
| Oats, bus... | 6,154,820 | 1,652,700 | 1,991,536 |
| Barley, bus... | 3,912,570 | 3,452,400 | 1,397,104 |
| Rye, bus... | 177,030 | 47,160 | 554,030 |
| Timothy Seed, lbs. | 30,000 | 120,000 | 41,725 |
| Clover Seed, lbs. | ..... | 105,866 | 120,805 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 44,300 | 20,020 | ..... |
| Hay, tons... | 276 | 404 | ..... |
| Flour, bbls... | 208,200 | 288,850 | 1,750 |
| Feed, tons... | 2,950 | 5,850 | 13,360 |
| Malt, bus... | 26,600 | 49,400 | 237,500 |

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 22,899,610 | 12,683,600 | 9,138,480 |
| Corn, bus... | 523,640 | 436,940 | 534,280 |
| Oats, bus... | 6,601,610 | 2,955,620 | 2,820,500 |
| Barley, bus... | 5,133,030 | 5,377,190 | 3,430,500 |
| Rye, bus... | 1,768,700 | 989,440 | 730,590 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 1,249,230 | 651,760 | 303,690 |
| Hay, tons... | 725 | 1,235 | 64 |
| Flour, bbls... | 23,003 | 21,425 | 1,054,795 |

MONTREAL, QUE.—Reported by J. Stanley Cook, secretary of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 7,733,437 | 20,976,583 | 4,483,186 |
| Corn, bus... | 24,460 | 39,900 | 2,134 |
| Oats, bus... | 656,359 | 1,971,412 | 326,410 |
| Barley, bus... | 1,551,125 | 697,279 | 1,819,475 |
| Rye, bus... | 48,089 | 1,554,674 | 270,428 |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 178,000 | 163,695 | ..... |
| Hay, bales... | 90,122 | 33,565 | 149,707 |
| Flour, bbls... | 324,477 | 361,078 | 315,518 |

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chf. Gr. Insptr & Weighmaster, of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, cars | 1,419 | 28 | 759,936 |
| Corn, cars | 57 | 96 | 105,519 |
| Oats, cars | 115 | 78 | 36,445 |
| Barley, cars | 94 | 218 | ..... |
| Rye, cars | 1 | 2 | 1,893 |
| Grain sorgh. | 2 | 12 | ..... |

Bus. Receipts ex. Barges
Aug. 1929 Aug. 1928

| | | |
|-------|---------|---------|
| Wheat | 447,370 | 380,967 |
| Corn | 29,789 | 4,997 |

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 3,287,100 | 2,847,000 | ..... |
| Corn, bus... | 92,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Oats, bus... | 474,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Barley, bus... | 586,000 | 1,080,000 | ..... |
| Rye, bus... | 34,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Clover Seed, bags | ..... | 63 | ..... |
| Hay, tons... | 1,607 | ..... | ..... |
| Flour, bbls... | 1,003,326 | 207,000 | ..... |

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Grain Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 13,811,200 | 16,072,000 | 10,217,200 |
| Corn, bus... | 1,234,800 | 2,248,400 | 1,474,200 |
| Oats, bus... | 1,578,000 | 652,000 | 906,000 |
| Barley, bus... | 488,000 | 926,400 | 456,000 |
| Rye, bus... | 649,600 | 371,000 | 603,400 |

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 552,300 | 636,700 | 458,300 |
| Corn, bus... | 2,235,650 | 1,596,500 | 1,202,750 |
| Oats, bus... | 2,217,400 | 1,093,500 | 1,291,350 |
| Barley, bus... | 485,200 | 377,200 | 129,000 |
| Rye, bus... | 10,400 | 10,800 | 3,600 |
| Mill Feed, tons | 32,090 | 26,570 | 48,771 |
| Hay, tons... | 2,530 | 8,530 | 140 |
| Flour, bbls... | 172,450 | 250,000 | 159,400 |

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 365,366 | 517,393 | 127,959 |
| Corn, bus... | 12,285 | 52,755 | ..... |
| Oats, bus... | 99,356 | 458,896 | ..... |
| Barley, bus... | ..... | 250,453 | ..... |
| Rye, bus... | 3,469 | 999 | ..... |
| Flour, bbls... | 158,834 | 161,745 | 7,446 |

ST. LOUIS—Reported by C. B. Rader, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 7,754,600 | 10,507,000 | 5,484,400 |
| Corn, bus... | 2,445,300 | 2,534,000 | 1,609,400 |
| Oats, bus... | 3,043,000 | 3,286,000 | 2,821,800 |
| Barley, bus... | 457,600 | 427,200 | 43,200 |
| Rye, bus... | 122,100 | 159,900 | 84,500 |
| Kafir Corn, bus. | 96,000 | 48,000 | 79,200 |
| Hay, tons... | 4,824 | 4,344 | 2,316 |
| Flour, bbls... | 590,660 | 555,630 | 454,640 |

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Conner, secretary of the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | 11,824,034 | 5,254,481 | 6,894,360 |
| Corn, bus... | 67,701 | 18,429 | 55,000 |
| Oats, bus... | 309,791 | 84,061 | 85,560 |
| Barley, bus... | 4,340,948 | 4,033,157 | 3,572,188 |
| Rye, bus... | 643,984 | 365,337 | 667,023 |
| Bonded Wheat, bus. | 10,171 | 12,953 | ..... |
| Bonded Rye, bus. | ..... | 1,649 | ..... |
| Bonded Barley, bus. | 3,238 | 1,851 | ..... |
| Flax Seed, bus. | 185,509 | 46,005 | 35,000 |

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by James J. Sullivan, chief inspector of the Chamber of Commerce:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, tons... | 6,850 | 3,546 | ..... |
| Corn, tons... | 2,110 | 3,270 | ..... |
| Oats, tons... | 884 | 727 | ..... |
| Barley, tons... | 48,708 | 70,475 | ..... |
| Bran, tons... | 603 | 514 | ..... |
| Beans, sacks... | 10,210 | 34,497 | ..... |
| Foreign beans, sacks | 1,580 | 2,288 | ..... |
| Hay, tons... | 6,077 | 5,809 | ..... |

TOLEDO—Reported by the Toledo Produce Exchange:

| Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Wheat, bus... | *3,095,275 | †2,339,710 | 631,590 |
| Corn, bus... | 82,500 | 50,000 | 7,945 |
| Oats, bus... | 887,650 | 1,506,750 | 159,355 |
| Barley, bus... | 16,800 | 78,000 | ..... |
| Rye, bus... | 27,600 | 6,000 | 7,320 |

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

DENMARK for nearly a century has been increasing its reputation as a dairying country, while its cured pork products have almost kept pace. Long before American stock feeders could see any economy in feeding anything which they did not raise themselves, the Danes were experimenting with all sorts of concentrates for feed, and had thoroughly established the principle that feeding cost cannot be measured by purchase price alone, but is determined only by the amount of milk or meat or eggs produced.

The Danes are heavy purchasers of concentrate feeds from this country, such as oil cake, cottonseed cake, peanut cake, etc., and it is quite certain that when soy bean cake becomes a major product of our farms and mills, as it will very soon, a large market for that also will be found in the little Scandinavian peninsula.

It is not surprising then, to find elevators used, not for storing grain, but for an assortment of feed ingredients of an interesting variety.

The port of Aarhus in Denmark has been developed considerably during the last decade. A number of storage buildings have been erected, of which the elevator storage of the Aarhus Olie Company, one of the greatest industrial undertakings in Denmark, is the most noticeable, because of its special design. The construction of the building was started in May, 1927, and finished in July, 1928.

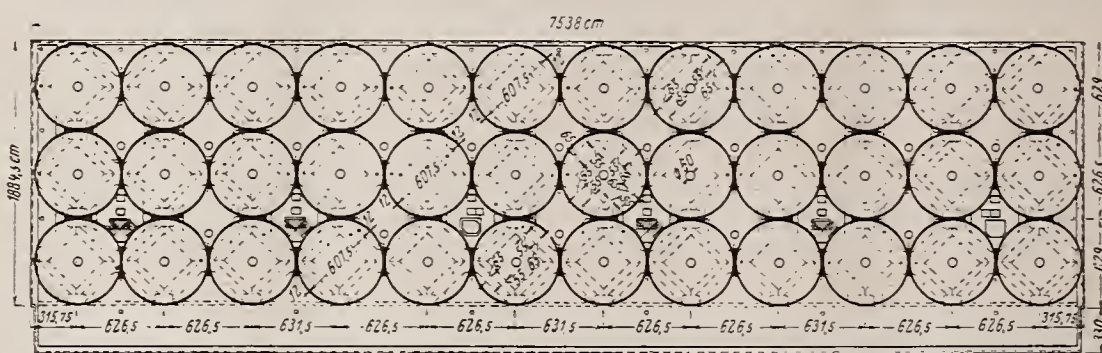
The elevator is built throughout of reinforced

An Elevator for
Feedstuffs

belt conveyors to the six crosswise tunnels; it is then elevated with the six chain bucket elevators to the upper gallery and from there distributed to the

deliveries, however, will be largely in the exchange warehouses, and seed being received by exchange members at the present time shows a relatively high oil content and low moisture, permitting storage if necessary, for an indefinite period.

Consignments and deliveries to exchange members are increasing steadily, encouraged by favorable outturn results under exchange rules which allow premiums for high oil content seed, in addition to normal discounts for low oil content, high



FLOOR PLAN OF THE ELEVATOR

Note: The dimensions are given in m. and cm., 1 m. being 3.28 feet and 1 cm. being 0.328 feet

individual bins by a combination of belt conveyors and sloping ducts.

The building is constructed upon piles as shown in the illustrations. The supports are arranged in four rows, permitting traffic in the basement to

moisture, excess foreign matter and damaged seed. Bid prices for the actual are still at discounts under the futures, but these discounts have narrowed considerably, and will undoubtedly work closer together during the next 30 days. Crushing capacity in the Memphis territory has been reduced considerably, but this condition should not be felt unfavorably if cottonseed is marketed in an orderly manner, and not forced on the market faster than it can be absorbed.

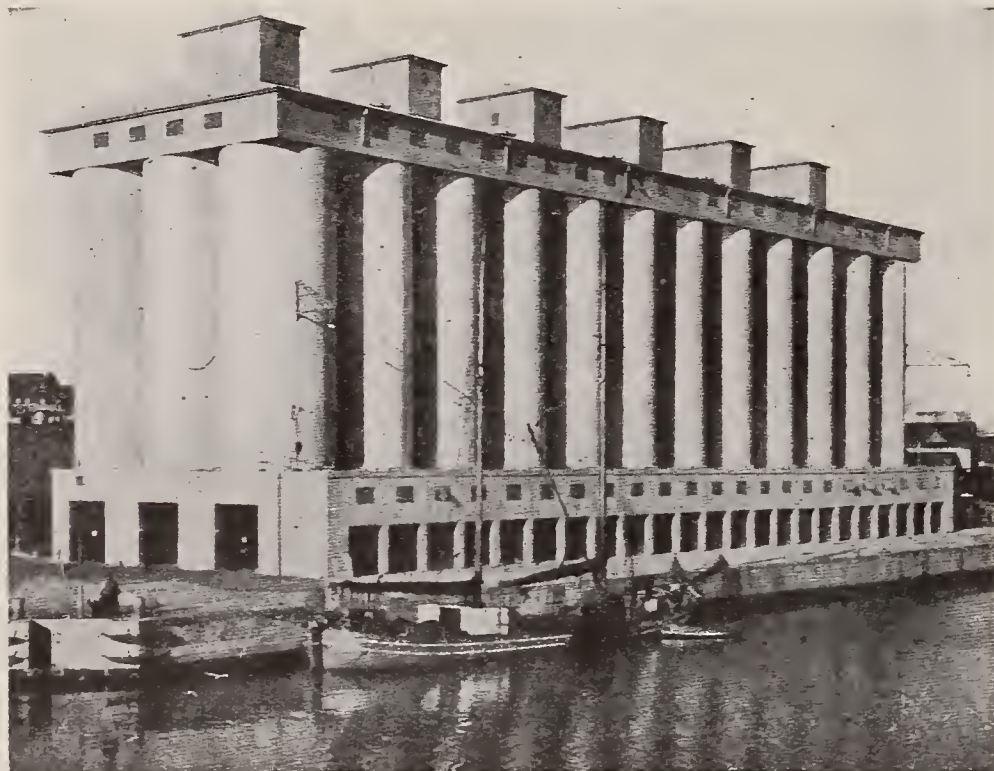
HAY TRADE "DULL"

Hay markets continued dull during the week ending September 7, with liberal offerings meeting only moderate inquiry, according to the latest hay market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pastures continue short over most of the country except in the extreme Southeast and far Southwest where they are fair to good. Showers over the Northwest and west central areas towards the close of the week were beneficial to pastures and ranges but interrupted haying. In other areas cutting of late hay crops made favorable progress.

LARGE TIMOTHY RECEIPTS

Timothy markets were very draggy with offerings in excess of demand at most markets. Receipts at Boston were light but with the very dull inquiry stocks continued to accumulate. Offerings at New York were liberal and with the moderate demand the market weakened particularly for the lower grades. The bulk of arrivals at this point were No. 2 and lower grades. Prices at Cincinnati were sharply lower with the heavier movement but demand continued slow even at the lower price levels and country consignments continued liberal. Most of the arrivals were of stacked hay which were being pressed onto the market to avoid weather damage. Receipts at Chicago were heavy with daily arrivals more than twice as large as in the preceding week and practically all of new crop hay. Demand is most active for straight Timothy or Timothy Clover mixtures while Clover and Clover Timothy mixtures are in dull request. Inquiry at St. Louis was active for top grades which were in light supply. Inquiry from southern markets was dull with demand being supplied largely by local forage.

Middle western Alfalfa markets held practically steady with offerings of top grades limited and demand fairly active. Inquiry was brisk at Kansas City for good quality hay and prices for No. 1 Extra Leafy advanced around \$1 per ton. The bulk of offerings at this point were of medium to lower



THE NEW AARHUS (DENMARK) OLIE COMPANY ELEVATOR

concrete. It serves for the storage of copra, earth nuts, soy beans, sesame and similar products. It has a capacity for 706,290 cubic feet, or about 850,000 bushels of raw products.

The building consists of 36 cylindrical individual bins besides the upper and basement floors. Of the 22 open shafts which are formed between the cylindrical bins, 16 are used also as bins whereas six are used for housing the bucket elevators, passenger elevators and stairways. The machinery for distributing the raw products to the bins is housed in the top floor, as customary. The stored products are discharged in the basement floor into trucks to be hauled to the factory.

Since the building is located on the water front, the raw products are unloaded from the boats by means of slides onto a belt conveyor which is located in a tunnel alongside the water front. From this belt conveyor the material is delivered upon other

move between the rows the full length of the building. According to *Baton und Eisen* some difficulties were met in the construction of the foundation but were successfully overcome.

IN THE COTTONSEED MARKET

Cottonseed resumed its steady advance in the market at Memphis, Tenn., after Labor Day, and made a new high since January. On the following Thursday a rather sharp setback was had, the market closing lower on the average, and this setback extended through Friday, but on Saturday the market was just a little firmer, closing the week 50 cents lower to \$1.50 higher.

At present prices, cottonseed is at a discount under meal for the first time since option trading was inaugurated on January 15, and this condition is unusual, but is caused by hedging pressure of the actual, and anticipated September deliveries. These

grades, and held about steady. Mixed feed mills and shippers offered the best outlet for the bulk of receipts at this market. New crop hay from Nebraska was arriving at Kansas City and the quality was generally above the average for this time of year. Late cuttings of Alfalfa in the central western states have deteriorated materially with the deficient moisture of recent months and light yields

appear probable. Inquiry at Omaha was somewhat more active and prices held steady at the recent advances. Demand from dairy interests in Minnesota and Wisconsin was stimulated by the local shortage of forage and pastures in these areas. There was some inquiry for Alfalfa at Minneapolis but country offerings were limited. The price range was generally steady.

Text of the New Federal Hay Grade Amendments

Changes of Wide Interest to Hay Shippers Throughout United States Effective in 45 Days

THE use of the United States hay standards at a number of important markets and shipping points during the past two years has indicated that certain minor changes should be made in the standards. The Hay, Feed and Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has given consideration to the various suggestions made by the hay trade and have amended the standards. The text of the amendment as established and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, follows. This amendment becomes effective November 1, 1929, and shows a number of changes relative to the interpretation of the standards.

The word "cured" has been removed from the definition for hay in all groups. This will permit certifying all hay regardless of how well it has been cured.

The word "undercured" has been added to the grade requirements for Sample grade in all groups. This means that forage which meets the requirements of the definition for hay in any group but

cent higher than for the No. 1 grade of the same group. In the special grades for leafy hay in the Alfalfa group the phrase "which has less than 60 per cent green color" was eliminated, and in the special grades for green hay the phrase "in which the leafiness of the Alfalfa is less than 40 per cent" has been eliminated. This will widen the use of the special grades "Leafy" and "Green" to a certain extent but in such a way that the use of these special grades describes the hay in a better manner than heretofore. The Special grade for coarse hay in Group V (Grass Hay) has been eliminated because the use of the standards has shown that no use has been made of grades for coarse grass hay, and, therefore, that this special grade is not generally needed.

The definition for the group Grass Hay has been changed so as to eliminate the (a) and (b) clauses and a separate definition for the term "Grasses" has been written. This definition for grasses excludes Timothy, Johnson grass, upland and midland prairie grasses, or grain cut for hay, which were excluded in the old definition for the group Grass Hay. It also excludes grain sorghum cut for hay, cane, millet, and Sudan grass since these plants are very different from the finer stem grasses which usually make up the bulk of Grass Hay.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF AMENDMENT NO. 2 OF FEDERAL HAY STANDARDS

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of Congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes," approved February 16, 1929, I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do prescribe and promulgate, effective November 1, 1929, the following amendments to the official standards of the United States for the inspection and certification of hay issued by the United States Secretary of Agriculture on April 26, 1927:

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER HAY (GROUP I)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group I:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of the various classes in Group I, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Color Requirements: The per cent green color for the No. 1 grade in all classes shall be 45 per cent or more.

Sample Grade: "Undercured" shall be added to the grade requirements for Sample grade.

Grades for Extra Green Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group I, which has 60 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Timothy," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Clover Light Timothy Mixed (Account foreign material)," "U. S. Sample grade Extra Green Clover (Heating—otherwise U. S. No. 1 Extra Green)."

Grades for Coarse Hay: Hay of any grade of the classes, Clover and Clover Light Timothy Mixed in Group I, in which the clover is stemmy and more than 40 per cent of the clover stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 10 steel wire (Approximately thirteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Clover," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Clover (Musty)."

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXED HAY (GROUP II)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group II:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested, un-

threshed herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of the various classes in Group II, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Sample Grade: "Undercured" shall be added to the grade requirements for Sample grade.

Grades for Extra Leafy Hay: Hay of any grade of the classes in Group II, in which leafiness is a grading factor, (Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed) and in which the leafiness of the alfalfa is 50 per cent or more, with most of the leaves clinging, shall have the words "Extra Leafy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Leafy Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Leafy Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed (Account foreign material)," "U. S. Sample grade Extra Leafy Alfalfa (Undercured—otherwise U. S. No. 1 Extra Leafy)."

Grades for Leafy Hay: Hay of the grades 2, 3 and Sample grade of the classes in Group II, in which leafiness is a grading factor, (Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed) and in which the leafiness of the alfalfa is 40 per cent or more, shall have the word "Leafy" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Leafy Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 2 Leafy Extra Green Alfalfa (Account foreign material)," "U.



INSPECTOR CHECKING HAY COLOR VALUE WITH
MUNSELL COLOR CHART

S. No. 3 Leafy Green Alfalfa (Account foreign material)," "U. S. Sample grade Leafy Alfalfa (Hot)."

Grades for Extra Green Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group II, which has 75 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Alfalfa (Account foreign material)."

GREEN HAY GRADES

Grades for Green Hay: Hay of the grades 2, 3 and Sample grade of the classes in Group II, in which leafiness is a grading factor, (Alfalfa, Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed, Alfalfa Light Timothy Mixed, Alfalfa Clover Mixed, Alfalfa Light Johnson Mixed, and Alfalfa Light Grain Mixed) and which has 60 per cent or more green color, shall have the word "Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Green Alfalfa," "U. S. No. 2 Green Extra Leafy Alfalfa (Account foreign material)," "U. S. Sample grade Green Alfalfa (Account injurious foreign material—otherwise U. S. No. 2 Green)."

Grades for Coarse Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group II, in which the Alfalfa stalks are hard and round, and more than 30 per cent of the Alfalfa stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 11 steel wire (approximately twelve one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Alfalfa," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Alfalfa (Badly overripe)."

PRAIRIE HAY (GROUP III)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group III:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of the various classes in Group III, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Color Requirements: The per cent green color for the No. 1 grade in all classes shall be 50 per cent or more.

Sample Grade: "Undercured" shall be added to the grade requirements for Sample grade.

Grades for Extra Green Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group III, which has 65 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Upland Prairie,"



GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR PLACING COLOR WHEEL,
CHARGED WITH HAY, IN REVOLVING MACHINE TO
DETERMINE EXACT COLOR VALUE

which an inspector believes is incompletely cured because it contains excessive moisture or has not been sweated, will be placed in Sample grade by the new ruling.

The color specifications for the No. 1 grade have been changed as follows:

Timothy and Clover Hay (Group I) lowered from 50 to 45 per cent green.

Prairie Hay (Group III) lowered from 60 to 50 per cent green.

Johnson and Johnson Mixed Hay (Group IV) lowered from 45 to 40 per cent green.

Grass Hay (Group V) lowered from 60 to 50 per cent green.

This will narrow the present No. 2 grade in all these groups and place a small additional amount in the No. 1 grade.

The special grades have been revised so they are applicable to Sample grade as well as to the numerical grades. The special grades for extra green hay in Groups I, III, IV and V have been changed so that the color specifications continue to be 15 per

"U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Wheat Grass (Account foreign material)."

Grades for Coarse Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group III, in which more than 30 per cent of the grass stalks have diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 11 steel wire (approximately twelve one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Upland Prairie," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Midland Prairie (Badly weathered)."

JOHNSON AND JOHNSON MIXED HAY (GROUP IV)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group IV:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of the various classes in Group IV, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Color Requirements: The per cent green color for the No. 1 grade in all classes shall be 40 per cent or more.

Sample Grade: "Undercured" shall be added to the grade requirements for Sample grade.

Grades for Extra Green Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group IV, which has 55 per cent or more green color, shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Johnson," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Johnson Light Grass Mixed (Account foreign material)."

Grades for Fine Johnson Hay: Hay of any grade of the class Johnson in Group IV, which has no matured Johnson grass seed heads, and which has 70 per cent or more of the Johnson grass stalks with diameters equal to and smaller than the diameter of No. 13 steel wire (approximately nine one-hundredths of an inch) and no stalks having diameters equal to, or greater than, the diameter of No. 10 steel wire (approximately thirteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, shall have the word "Fine" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Fine Johnson," "U. S. Sample grade Fine Johnson (Caked)."

Grades for Coarse Hay: Hay of any grade of any of the classes in Group IV, in which more than 30 per cent of the Johnson grass stalks have (a) diameters equal to and greater than the diameter of No. 9 steel wire (approximately fifteen one-hundredths of an inch) by steel wire gage standards, (b) matured seed heads, or (c) any combination of (a) and (b), shall have the word "Coarse" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 2 Coarse Johnson," "U. S. Sample grade Coarse Johnson (Badly stained)."

GRASS HAY (GROUP V)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group V:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of Group V, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

Definition for the group Grass Hay: The group Grass Hay shall include hay which contains, either singly or in combination, more than 60 per cent of grasses, sedges and rushes.

Definition for Grasses: Grasses shall be those cultivated and wild grasses other than timothy, Johnson grass, Upland and Midland prairie grasses, grain or grain sorghum cut for hay, tame millet or Sudan grass.

Color Requirements: The per cent green color for the No. 1 grade shall be 50 per cent or more.

Sample Grade: "Undercured" shall be added to the grade requirements for Sample grade.

Grades for Extra Green Hay: Grass hay of any grade which has 65 per cent or more green color shall have the words "Extra Green" included in and made a part of the grade designation, as: "U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Grass Hay, Colorado South Park," "U. S. No. 3 Extra Green Grass Hay, Redtop and Bluegrass (Account foreign material)."

MIXED HAY (GROUP VI)

That the following changes be made in the specifications for Group VI:

Definition for Hay: Hay shall be the harvested, unthreshed herbage of those kinds having recognized feed value, which meets the requirements of Group VI, which is not coarse and woody, and which does not contain more than 35 per cent of foreign material.

SEPTEMBER BRINGS HEALTHY TONE TO FEED TRADE

The feed market was irregular and weak during most of August but turned decidedly firmer in the first week of September, states the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Poor pastures, higher grain prices, smaller offerings of feedstuffs and an improved demand were the principal factors responsible for the stronger situation. Middle-western markets led in the advance, with eastern

markets sympathetically strong but Pacific Coast markets weak.

Prices of wheat feeds fluctuated considerably during the month but at the close of the first week in September they were relatively stronger than other feedstuffs, with an improved consumer demand for the limited offerings. High protein feeds were quoted about unchanged from a month ago but the undertone of the market was firm, especially late in August and early in September, reflecting the less favorable crop prospects for Flax and Cotton. Hominy feed, gluten feed and meal held about steady but alfalfa meal was quoted slightly higher.

The wheat feed market was weak during most of August with the heavy offerings in excess of only a fair demand. Production was unusually heavy. According to the Department of Commerce, over 396,000 tons of wheat offal were produced during July by 905 concerns, 858 of which were included in the biennial census of 1927 and accounted for 94 per cent of the total wheat flour production. This was nearly 40,000 tons more than was produced in the previous month. Flour production at the principal milling centers which affords a more current index to offal production has been unusually heavy in recent weeks. The output during the week ending August 24 was the largest weekly production since October, 1928. These weekly data indicate that offal outturn in August was about 18 per cent heavier than in July. Flour production at these centers since the beginning of the season has been about 7½ per cent greater than in the corresponding period a year ago.

These data were reflected in the heavy offerings of wheat feeds and with no general improvement in demand throughout most of August, prices tended downward but offerings were hardly equal to the improved inquiry at the latter part that month and the first part of September the prices sharply advanced to a level nearly equal to that a month ago. The strong screenings and feed grain market together with the poor pastures were the primary causes in the sharp price changes. At the close of the first week in September bran was in urgent request in the Northwest, reflecting a better demand from the dairy trade while the heavier feeds were in unusually strong request in the middle western markets. Inquiry in the East was fairly active but the Pacific Coast Markets were dull and lower.

SCREENINGS MARKET

The screenings market was very active during the month. A good demand together with prospects of less dockage than earlier expected strengthened the market and prices are quoted higher. Wheat is being received in the Northwestern markets quite clean while dockage in flax is light weight. However, considerable wild oats are in all grains received. On account of the demand for elevator space for grain, holders of screenings have been disposing of their supplies as rapidly as possible which has resulted in a considerable reduction in supplies. All classes of screenings are quoted higher than a month ago with the exception of mill oats. Light elevator screenings, 28 pounds to the bushel were quoted recently in Minneapolis at \$16.50 to \$17.50; elevator screenings, \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Cottonseed cake and meal prices did not show much change during the past month, reflecting the light inquiry for small offerings.

Linseed meal quotations did not show much change from a month ago. Prices declined somewhat at eastern markets reflecting the heavier crushings and offerings of meal made principally from foreign seed, but middle western markets held about unchanged. Prices are considerably higher than a year ago, due to the higher flax and oil prices, unfavorable crop prospects and poor pastures.

GLUTEN FEED

Prices of gluten feed and meal were about unchanged from a month ago but were around \$3 to \$4 lower than at this date last year despite prospects of a smaller corn crop. The present fair, scattered demand for gluten feed and meal appears

about equal to the liberal offerings at most points and has resulted in steady prices. Likewise, hominy feed has shown little change from a month ago. This feed was firm during most of August with liberal offerings meeting moderate requests, but near the close of the month the market turned dull and with continued heavy offerings prices declined.

Prices of corn by-product feeds in general follow fairly closely the trend of corn prices during summer months.

Alfalfa meal prices advanced slightly during the month to a level somewhat higher than a year ago.

FEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

F. W. Burns, livestock specialist of Auburn, Ala., points out that deficient and inefficient feeding is in a great degree responsible for the fact that Alabama dairy cows are only half as productive as the average United States cow that gives 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat per year.

Somewhat the same situation exists in adjacent states. To improve the situation, Mr. Burns recommends the following general rule and specific formulas:

One pound of grain mixture for each 2½ to 3 pounds of milk and two pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of live weight of the cow daily.

If hay available consists of such legumes as soybeans, cowpeas, Alfalfa, or lespedeza, these mixtures may well be used to supplement that type of roughage:

| NO. 1 | NO. 2 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 200 lbs. corn meal | 300 lbs. corn and cob meal |
| 100 lbs. ground oats | 50 lbs. velvet bean meal |
| 100 lbs. wheat bran | 50 lbs. wheat bran |
| 100 lbs. cottonseed meal | 100 lbs. cottonseed meal |
| 5 lbs. salt | 5 lbs. salt |
| | NO. 3 |
| | 300 lbs. corn and cob meal |
| | 100 lbs. wheat bran |
| | 100 lbs. cottonseed meal |
| | 5 lbs. salt |

For roughage mixtures such as silage and legume, peavine and sorghum, or Johnson grass and Alfalfa, the following mixes are suggested:

| NO. 4 | NO. 5 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 200 lbs. corn meal | 100 lbs. corn and cob meal |
| 100 lbs. ground oats | 100 lbs. velvet bean meal |
| 100 lbs. wheat bran | 100 lbs. wheat bran |
| 150 lbs. cottonseed meal | 100 lbs. cottonseed meal |
| 5 lbs. salt | 5 lbs. salt |
| | NO. 6 |
| | 150 lbs. corn and cob meal |
| | 100 lbs. wheat bran |
| | 100 lbs. cottonseed meal |
| | 5 lbs. salt |

Corn meal or high grade hominy feed may be substituted for corn and cob meal and wheat shorts may be substituted for wheat bran in these rations although bran is preferred because of its laxative properties.

In feeding value, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal is equal to 170 pounds of cottonseed. It is seldom profitable to feed seed when it can be traded for meal. High-grade peanut meal may be substituted, pound for pound, for half of the cottonseed meal in any of these rations when it is cheaper than cottonseed meal.

When legume hays are not available, the addition of lime and phosphorus in the form of steamed boned meal, bone flour, or other mixtures, is recommended. Molasses feed also is suggested in a proportion equivalent to one pint of molasses per cow at a feed.

EUROPE'S OIL CAKE MARKET

The recent slump in seed values had little or no effect on the market for oil cakes and meals during August, and while the business consummated was of a small character, inquiries were steady and prices well maintained. The greater part of the oil mills are now looking for a gradual seasonal improvement. Stocks are reported to be low, and imports of cake are not reaching any large volume. The home grown feedingstuffs in Great Britain are not expected to reach the volume of those produced last year, and the great majority of the trade feels that higher prices are to be looked for in the fall and winter months. Farming organizations are issuing warnings to farmers that the cost of feeding will be higher than last year.

That the Netherlands is increasing her consumption of oil cake can be readily seen from the figures showing her trade in cake and meal during the six

months of the present year. There is an increase of 27,329 tons of cake imported, and an increase of but 2,266 tons in cake exported. Taking this into consideration, and also the fact that there has been an increased importation of oilseeds, and the fact that stocks are reported low in the country, the foregoing assumption seems to be justified.

FOREIGN CONSUMERS OF FEEDSTUFFS

During the month of July (latest report) exports of leading feedstuffs with the country taking the greatest amount were:

Hay, 326 tons of which Canada took the largest amount.

Cottonseed Cake, 9,319 tons; Denmark.

Linseed Cake, 39,186; Netherlands.

Cottonseed Meal, 2,440; United Kingdom.

Mixed Dairy Feeds, 230; Germany.

Mixed Poultry Feeds, 522; Cuba.

Other Prepared and Mixed Feed, 797; Honduras.

Other Feed Including Screenings, 1,192; Germany.

HAY STEADY IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

The steadier tone in the New York hay market reported in our previous review was still in evidence during the month just ended, prices averaging about \$1 per ton higher. Rail arrivals showed a further decrease, averaging only about 18 cars per week, while hay on river barges, which had been somewhat of a drug on the market, was finally cleaned up; and arrivals by river steamers, totalling about 1,400 bales against about 2,700 for the previous month—were moved without much difficulty if at all desirable.

Receipts were still mainly of low and mixed grades, while inquiry was chiefly for good hay in large bales. Arrivals included only one car of No. 1 old Timothy, in small bales, which brought the top price of \$26, but otherwise No. 1 was entirely lacking and real top No. 2 was also scarce. As a consequence buyers did the best they could with the poorer lots. Arrivals of new hay were larger and at one time sold at \$2 under the old, but later as the new was found to be cool and sound the difference was cut to \$1. A good deal of the new hay was of Mixed Clover and grass types and showing uniform color, but there were the usual complaints, of course, regarding difficulty of moving several cars which were weedy and heating.

Large bales made up a considerable proportion of the new arrivals and as a consequence the large and small sold at about the same prices. One canal boatload of Canadian hay was received, but conservative traders do not expect much hay from that direction as they believe that prices will be too low. In fact, they predict a generally lower range of values hereafter as advices from various near and western sections indicate that loadings are, and probably will continue, to be heavy.

ADVERTISING EXPERTS PONDER HAY MERCHANDISING

"To sell hay," says a headline in a recent advertisement for Lord & Thomas & Logan, one of the largest advertising agencies in the world, "use just plain hay talk and horse sense."

The big idea continues as follows: "If we had a load of hay to sell, how would we attempt to sell it? Would we show our customers the daisies that grew in it, ask them to note the style of loading, the fine pair of horses that draw it, and the Vandyke beard of the driver?"

"Would we tell him this is the same kind of hay as was raked by 'Maud Muller on a summer's day' in Whittier's poem?"

"Guess not!"

"We'd tell him of the nutritious qualities that particular load of hay possessed for the feeding of horses, and then we'd name the price, delivered, show why the hay was worth it, and let it go at that."

"Now, if our customer lived at a distance, and we must sell him the hay by letter, how would we proceed?"

"Quote 'Maud Muller' to him—then refer to the

daisies, the horses and beard? No sir—not for a moment!"

"We would confine ourselves carefully to the feeding qualities of our hay, and to the advantages of buying while the price was right."

BUT HOW ABOUT 500 LOADS?

"Now suppose we had 500 loads of this hay to sell, instead of one load, and we did not know just where to write in order to sell it."

"That's when we'd advertise!"

"But does the fact of our going into print mean that we must go into literature, art, or clever conceits in space-filling too, in order to sell our hay through advertising?"

"Are we not still trying to sell just horse-feed? How can we expect the picture of 'Maud Muller on a summer's day' to help us close a deal with an unpoetical party who has horses to feed, and must do it economically?"

"The horse owner knows good hay when he sees it, and he will know it from description almost as well as from sight."

"When he needs good hay then the most interesting thing we can tell him is a description of the hay we have to sell, and why it is good and why it is worth the price."

"No amount of Maud Muller pictures, or 'association of ideas' will sell him hay so surely and quickly as plain hay-talk and horse-sense."

TAKING CARE OF ITS TRUCKS

The Early & Daniel Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just completed a modern auto truck repair shop, which is operated in connection with its plant at Cincinnati.

This is used principally in keeping the company's fleet of trucks and salesmen's cars in first class operating condition. Employee cars are also repaired at a very nominal charge.

FEED TRADE SLOW IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Prices for wheat feeds in the New York market suffered a fairly sharp decline during the early part of the month, largely because the advance mentioned in our previous review brought in much larger offerings from Buffalo mills. Little or no increase in business resulted, however, as local buyers generally were holding off for still lower prices, although considerable shortage of supplies in New England territory was indicated by fairly good buying for Boston houses.

Before long it became evident that buyers had over-stayed their market as the appearance of a moderate demand, chiefly from jobbers, disclosed a radical decrease in the offerings. The Buffalo mills pulled out and practically nothing was available from other quarters. In fact, it was stated that some of the southwestern mills were trying to buy back their contracts. In the absence of any other good explanation for this change, it was generally ascribed to the drying up of pastures over wide areas as a result of the remarkably prolonged drouth. Hence it was argued that many out-of-town mills were kept busy supplying demand from home markets. The small business done here was almost entirely for prompt shipment, future business being almost impossible because of the big premiums demanded by the mills.

FEED GRINDING UNIT GETS NEW CUSTOMERS FOR MICHIGAN ELEVATOR

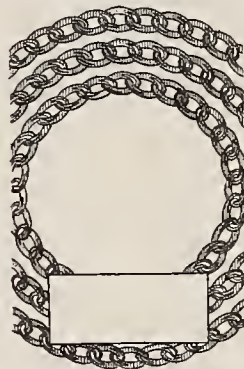
Bancroft Elevator Company, Bancroft, Mich., are enthusiastic about their new 24-inch Monarch Motor Driven Attrition Mill with an air system for elevating the ground feed from the grinder. They have been operating this unit now more than six months. Actual grinding cost per ton is 60 cents. According to their statements, in a recent test of the unit for speed, they ground 4,570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in 30 minutes with two men bagging the feed. This unit has helped the company to get many new customers and to make a product that pleases the trade. It is a very neat installation, all belts and pulleys are completely

eliminated from their basement by the motor drive. They are especially proud of their plant and welcome all visitors interested in seeing their mill in operation.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"THEO. STIVERS MILLING CO." for wheat feed, such as bran, shorts, mixed feed and other products. Theo. Stivers Milling Company, Cleveland, Tenn. Filed December 21, 1928. Serial No. 277,094. Published August 20, 1929. Claims use since April 1, 1927.

"RED CHAIN" for food for poultry and livestock.



RED CHAIN



Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed June 12, 1929. Serial No. 285,487. Published August 27, 1929. Claims use since January 1, 1929.

"CHAINS" for a food for poultry and livestock. Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed July 2, 1929. Serial No. 286,523. Published September 3, 1929. Claims use since January 1, 1929.

Trademarks Registered

259,731. Hen feed, all-grain feed, heavy grain feed, and other products. Silbernagel & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark. Filed April 8, 1929. Serial No. 282,009. Published May 21, 1929. Registered August 6, 1929.

259,979. Feeding products, namely, soya-bean meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, bone meal, meat meal, beet pulp. Wilbur-Ellis Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed November 14, 1928. Serial No. 275,321. Published June 4, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

259,981. Mixed feed for poultry. El Campo Rice Milling Company, El Campo, Texas. Filed November 16, 1928. Serial No. 275,423. Published May 28, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

259,982. Rice-by-products, namely, rice bran, rice polish, rice hulls, rice poultry feed and hog feed. Rice Growers Distributing Company, El Campo, Texas. Filed November 16, 1928. Serial No. 275,425. Published June 4, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

260,019. Wheat flour, scratch grain, chick grain, egg mash. Breese Grain Company, Breese, Ill. Filed March 6, 1929. Serial No. 280,316. Published May 28, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

260,026. Poultry foods, chick mash, chick food, growing mash, husky scratch, hen scratch and laying mash. The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb. Filed February 2, 1929. Serial No. 278,780. Published May 28, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

260,057. Fish meal as food for livestock. The Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, New York, N. Y. Filed March 27, 1929. Serial No. 281,392. Published May 28, 1929. Registered August 13, 1929.

260,136. Feed for hogs and poultry, and other products. Reading Abattoir Company, Reading, Pa. Filed October 3, 1928. Serial No. 273,315. Published February 5, 1929. Registered August 20, 1929.

260,354. Mixed feed, and other products. The Merchants Company, Hattiesburg, Miss. Filed March 26, 1928. Serial No. 263,775. Published May 28, 1929. Registered August 20, 1929.

260,463. Animal foods, namely, stock food and poultry food. Arnold Otto Meyer, Hamburg, Germany. Filed January 23, 1929. Serial No. 278,331. Published June 11, 1929. Registered August 27, 1929.

260,575. Oat Hullers. Rosco Huller Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Filed March 25, 1929. Serial No. 281,314. Published June 11, 1929. Registered August 27, 1929.

260,596. Stock Feeds. Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed August 30, 1927. Serial No. 254,136. Published January 10, 1928. Registered August 27, 1929, in Washington, D. C.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FEED MAN

The old-fashioned feed man, catering to the horse trade, remarks a contributor to *Printer's Ink Monthly*, had little that could be displayed. His merchandise came in bales and bags. Sometimes he made an effort to fix up his place with a display of horse medicines and racing pictures, but salesmanship in that line of business comprised chiefly a strong back for lifting the merchandise.

When the motor became universal, the burial rites were read over this type of feed man, and he was consigned to his commercial grave. However, the feed man in southern California, at least, decided that he wouldn't stay dead. He got up out of his grave, and began looking around to see what else he might sell. The result is that now he has a new business, and one of real service and interest.

In the first place, the passing of the horse made less difference than one would suppose. City folk always think of hay and feed as the particular diet of horses. A city fellow will order bacon and eggs for breakfast, and drink a glass of milk with a piece of pie for lunch, and tackle a thick steak for dinner. At the same time he may think: "The poor feed man—the automobile put him out of business." But the feeds specially concocted for the cow and the hen nowadays are something the horse never knew, and the sale of horses in cities is actually increasing.

SOME NEW SIDELINES

However, that isn't all the feed man is selling in his new type store, out in the great open spaces. Southern California is a very building place, and people want to fix up property to live in and sell, and they get the "bug" for planting. The feed man sells them the seed, the plants, the shrubs, the fertilizer, the insecticides, the garden tools. He has not put in plate-glass windows yet, or learned to display his stuff, but he does know a lot about what and where to plant, and which kind of "pizen" to use for a certain kind of insect. He has a new type of business that might ultimately interest the fellows who "chain" everything.

"One good point about the feed man," says a chemist who makes an excellent fly spray, "is that he laps over from the city to the country. Our fly spray is good for city homes, and also effective in keeping flies off cows. We find the feed man one of our best distributors because he knows his stuff, and reaches about all the customers there are."

GREAT SUNFLOWER SEED NEED

The annual sunflower seed requirements of 120 poultry feed manufacturers are approximately 10,600,000 pounds in the aggregate, according to a recent survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although this total greatly exceeds that obtained from a similar survey made eight years ago, when reports were received from only 40 firms, the annual requirements in the aggregate of those who reported in both surveys remained about the same. Marked changes, however, in the case of a number of firms have occurred during the past eight years, some indicating increases while others, decreases.

Based on the recent survey, the largest quantities of sunflower seed, in order of use, are used by manufacturers in Missouri, Illinois, California, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Alabama, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Indiana. Nearly one-half of the total quantity of those reporting represented the requirements of Missouri and Illinois manufacturers alone. The total of the maximum purchases of each of the poultry feed manufacturers (except one whose maximum purchase was not included) in any one year since 1920 exceeded that of their usual purchases by about 1,750,000 pounds.

Of the 84 firms that indicated the trend in their purchases, 42 per cent indicated that they had increased, 37 per cent that they had remained about the same, and 21 per cent that they had decreased. In the majority of cases of firms indicating an upward trend in purchases, the increase was probably due to the general increase in their poultry

feed business. Many of these firms having engaged in this business only in recent years.

In certain sections it is apparent that the demand for scratch feed, the term usually applied to the mixture containing sunflower seed, is waning. Manufacturers in those sections generally attribute the decrease to the rapidly disappearing city back-yard poultry raiser. In other sections, however, the scratch feed business has apparently increased with that of other feeds, but in many cases not to the same extent. Here as elsewhere, a number of firms reported that mashes were supplanting much of the scratch feed.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of poultry feed manufacturers to increase the percentage of sunflower seed in their feeds. On the contrary some indicate that they have decreased the percentage to reduce costs, particularly in competitive feeds. A few others indicate that they would increase the percentage if they could obtain sunflower seed reasonably free from weevil damage and at lower prices.

WHY I DON'T MIX MY OWN FEED

By A FEED DEALER'S CUSTOMER*

Dairy cows need a mixed ration. There are two ways to provide what they require. You can buy it or you can mix it yourself. The grain ration can be supplied more cheaply from the home farm if you've got the land to produce it. Also if you can grow a legume hay, preferably Alfalfa, of uniformly good quality, you'll save money by producing it.

But in my experience that is as far as you can go in producing your dairy feeds. Grain and hay are not enough for profitable milk production. Cows can't produce their maximum on that ration. And a profitable maximum production is necessary for a profitable project. A protein supplement must be supplied. That supplement must be a combination of byproducts.

Up to this point all dairy authorities and most dairymen who are operating at a profit agree. But beyond this my system is at variance with the recommendations of some authorities and with the practices of many dairymen. The ingredients of the protein supplement must be mixed. Home mixing is generally advised because it is considered to give the cow what she needs at the lowest cost. I have no quarrel with the fellow who wants to mix his own protein feed. I don't attempt it.

In the first place I don't have time. In the second, I can buy a ready mixed feed that is uniform in ingredients, in quality and in protein. I can't mix that kind. Nor can I mix a protein feed as cheaply as I can buy it when everything is considered.

If I did not buy a ready mixed protein feed I would have to buy at least five ingredients. To get those ingredients at a low price I would have to buy them in carload lots. That would require storage space for the five loads, a place to store the mixed feed and a place to mix it. In a herd the size of mine, 72 cows, hand mixing would be out of the question so machinery would be necessary. Some dairymen have as much space for feed storage and mixing as they have of cow barn and milking space.

A cow that is properly fed must have a ration of unvarying content. A reliable ready mixed feed will supply that because it will be scientifically proportioned and prepared. Even if I had the machinery to make a proper mechanical mix, I wouldn't be sure a given carload of by-products would be of the same percentage composition or the same quality or the same feeding value as the one I had used before. If I didn't get a thorough mix, and I couldn't do that with a scoop shovel, the cows wouldn't get the right amount of the various feed ingredients. If a cow needs 24 per cent protein, an 18 per cent is insufficient and 30 per cent is a waste. If she needs 24 per cent she ought to have that—not 18 per cent at one feed, 24 at the next, 16 at the next and so on. She either needs 24 per cent or she doesn't.

On the same basis, if a given mixture is right,

*From *Capper's Farmer* for September.

that is the mixture she should have. I might not have any trouble buying all the ingredients of my protein ration one time. But could I get all of them next time? Maybe the fellows who were using beet pulp remember what happened a year ago. It couldn't be had. The big feed companies bought up the supply and even imported pulp. What chance would a man have buying imported pulp or any other kind for that matter at country points?

LOCAL DEALER SERVICE STATIONS

Of course a man who is buying in carload lots is not dependent upon his local dealer. But the fellow who buys in small lots is. Here again the advantage of the ready mixed feed is apparent. Most local dealers will have bran. But will they have an uninterrupted supply of cottonseed meal, linseed meal or any other product you decide to put into your ration? If they handle a ready mixed feed from a reliable manufacturer your supply of ingredients is assured.

Now don't misunderstand me. I am as strong for home grown feeds as anybody. They are the cheapest source of dairy feed so far as they go. But you don't grow bran, cottonseed meal, beet pulp, molasses, linseed meal on your farm. You've got to buy it. I want to say something about commercial feeds here. A lot of farmers contend they use only home grown feeds. Their advisers call ready mixed feed "commercial" and then tell them to save money by using home grown feeds. But of course they'll have to buy tankage, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soy bean meal, linseed oilmeal, bran, shorts, meat scraps, or something of that nature, depending upon what class of stock they are feeding, to balance their feeds. And a farmer has to be an expert purchasing agent to get away with that job successfully.

DAIRY FEED DEALERS SERVE VAST, GROWING MARKET

A glimpse of the great dimensions attained by the dairy industry which feed dealers now serve in the United States, is given by a recent statement from Dr. O. E. Reed of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Last year, he reports, the farm value of dairy products amounted to approximately \$3,000,000,000.

"Many people fail to realize the size and importance of this industry," says Dr. Reed. "It may help some to a clearer realization of the dairying business to learn that this \$3,000,000,000 amounts to 26 per cent or a little more than a quarter of the total value of all agricultural produce."

In the relative stability of the dairy industry, Dr. Reed finds an obvious explanation of the increasing number of investors who are keenly interested in the industry. "The stability of dairying," he says, "has resulted in large investments of capital, not only on farms but in manufacturing, processing, and distribution plants."

MEAL AND TANKAGE

Tankage and cottonseed meal mixed in equal proportions and fed as a protein supplement to shelled corn, is reported from several sources as a high-powered gain producer for hogs.

A test with this simply balanced ration, made recently in Missouri, involved 74 fall pigs averaging 92 pounds. They were fed 83 days and then tipped the scales at 245, representing a total "weight profit" of 153 pounds, or 1.84 pounds daily.

During this time, 10¼ bushels of corn and 52 pounds of the tankage-meal concentrate were eaten by each pig. Thus the feed required for each 100 pounds of gain was 6.7 bushels of corn and 34 pounds of the protein supplement. During the last 30 days, the supplement was reduced to ½ pound a pig per day.

The corn was valued at 70 cents a bushel, and the concentrate at \$3.38 per hundred pounds, making a cost of \$5.84 for each 100 pounds of pork added. The pigs sold at \$11.50 a hundred.

DROUTH in England has greatly helped the hay crop this season.

TRADE NOTES

The Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., has established as standard equipment, roller bearings on the well-known Western Corn Shellers and Cleaners. The operating economies of this equipment have surprised all users.

The Automatic Syphon Feeder for hammer mills, which cleans the grain of metal and non-metallic foreign matter, is meeting with marked favor by the trade as reported by the Hesse Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kan. The machine makes grinding safe and preserves the motor.

Rapid handling of cars at the elevator during the crop moving season is money ahead. The Weller Car Puller, operating at the touch of a button, can be obtained in sizes to pull from one to 30 cars. A 30-car movement can be handled as easily by one man as one car. And that, too, is something. The Webster-Weller Manufacturing Company of Chicago will supply full information.

A new 152-page catalog covering the complete line of Monarch Power Transmission Appliances has just been issued. It is replete with illustrations and information on all types of bearings, hangers, pillow blocks, tighteners and other transmission appliances. Anyone desiring a copy can secure same by writing to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

The new corn crop is almost upon us, so the announcement of the new B-M Corn Shellers and Cleaners, made by the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company of Moline, Ill., is of particular interest. The Counter-balanced Corn Cleaner with the interchangeable screens has a wide variety of usefulness.

The Link-Belt Company of Chicago has just completed negotiations with several organizations throughout the country to act as sales agents for its complete line of cranes, shovels and draglines. Charles L. Miller of Denver & Salt Lake City will handle Utah, Colorado and the Intermountain Territory. In Alabama, James Van Buskirk, 911 Martin Building, Birmingham, will purvey this equipment. The Clyde Company, located at 309 Magazine Street, New Orleans, is now taking care of the business throughout the state of Louisiana and the south half of Mississippi with the exception of a few counties in the very southeast corner. In a radius around Memphis, Tenn., the Holloran Tractor Company at 188 Butler Avenue, that city, will now tell you about this complete line of machines. The territory of Greater New York, including Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, can learn from the United Hoisting Company, 136th Street and Locust Street, New York, facts and interesting data about Link-Belt machines. Ensminger & Company, 181 South Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., are thoroughly posted on the entire line of Link-Belt Cranes, Shovels and Draglines, and will be pleased to tell you about them.

MOLASSES PROCESS PATENT GRANTED

Patents have just been granted on the cold molasses process to George M. Agee. This process, known as the Miracle Molasses Process, is owned by the Anglo American Mill Company of Owensboro, Ky.

As the treatment of feeds by molasses is quite old there have been some persons who did not believe that patents would be granted on the cold process. However, the attempts to make a cold process a success all ended in failure until Agee discovered how it could be done by regulated friction.

We understand that the attorneys of the Anglo American Mill Company have already notified several builders of the molasses process that they are infringing their Agee patents.

The granting of these patents will doubtless bring litigation as the Anglo American Mill Company announces that it will protect these patents from

infringement. And the patent office has now recognized that Agee made a discovery when he found out how it could be done.

In this connection it might not be amiss to call attention of our readers to a mistaken idea that is generally prevalent in regard to patent law and that is they can build a patented article for their own use just so they do not sell it. How this idea ever came about is difficult to understand as there is nothing to back it up. Any one who builds a patented article and puts it to use in any manner is an infringer of patents covering that article.

GRAIN MACHINERY PLANT A BUSY PLACE

The Grain Machinery Company of Marion, Ohio, manufacturers of the Haines Feed Mixer, has just issued a new bulletin which will be of interest to every dealer who grinds feed. The bulletin is illustrated and shows the operation of the mixer and results it has produced for a great number of users.

The illustration shows a new addition to the factory which has just been completed for the Grain



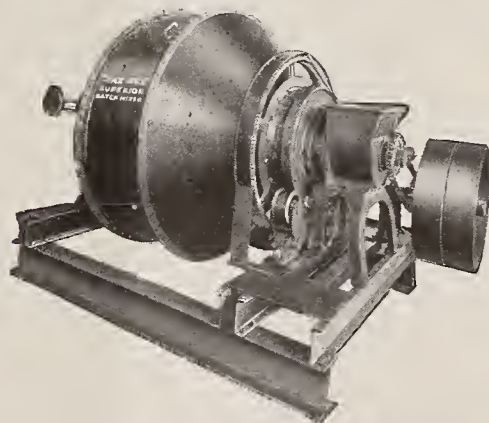
NEW WING TO THE FACTORY OF THE GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY

Machinery Company at Marion. This wing is 65 feet wide and 160 feet long and will be devoted to the final assembly of Haines Mixers.

"JAY BEE" EXTENDS LINE

For the convenience of their thousands of customer owners, the "Jay Bee" organization is now equipped to furnish them with a batch mixer, which is thorough in mixing, with complete discharge between batches, lower operating cost, and free from trouble.

The "Jay Bee" Superior Batch Mixer meets every



"JAY BEE" SUPERIOR BATCH MIXER

requirement of a perfect mixer. This is not a mere speculation, but is proved by the experience of hundreds of users, covering many years of successful operation. It is guaranteed to mix any kind of dry stock perfectly, no matter how light or how heavy the several different ingredients may be. With some mixers, a good job of mixing cannot be obtained where the mixture contains sunflower seeds, charcoal, millet seed and similar materials.

The "Jay Bee" mixes thoroughly and quickly. The machine may be loaded in a minute or less, depending upon how fast the operator handles the stock. Two minutes is ample to mix any batch and, in most instances, the operator starts unloading the machine as soon as he has completed loading it. There is no tendency to grind or pulverize the stock while the mixing is going on. Grinding and pulverizing is caused chiefly by rough handling of the stock inside the machine. The discharge of the "Jay Bee" is per-

fect. This wouldn't mean much if the same kind of feed were mixed right along. But when one is mixing first a scratch feed, then a mash, and later something else, it is very essential that the machine cleans itself between batches.

Low operating cost is a big feature of the "Jay Bee" Superior Batch Mixer. Five horsepower is recommended for all sizes one ton or less; while 7½ horsepower is used for the ton and a quarter and the ton and a half sizes. Considering the quality of the work done, these horsepowers are from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than those used by many other batch mixers. There is no mixer on the market using less horsepower per cubic foot of capacity. Capacities on the "Jay Bee" Superior are based on stock weighing 25 pounds to the cubic foot, which is very light and seldom met with under actual mixing conditions.

The "Jay Bee" Superior Batch Mixer is designed to give continuous service for an indefinite period of time. Its heavy steel base holds the machine absolutely rigid provided the foundation is level. The trunnion rolls, which support the mixer at either end, are held in adjustable cradles to compensate

for any wear that may occur. Every part of the machine is made of steel and with a larger factor of safety.

During the many years that the "Jay Bee" Superior has been on the market, the Superior has replaced many known types of batch mixers; but, to our knowledge, the Superior has never been replaced by another type. Full details on the "Jay Bee" Superior may be secured from J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y.

PLAN NEW BEAN MARKETING SYSTEM

A committee of Michigan State officials and bean growers appeared before the Federal Farm Board, August 29. It was headed by H. E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing; I. H. Waterbury, editor of the *Michigan Farmer*, Detroit; Peter Lennon, state senator and farmer, Lennon; John McFarland, elevator operator and bean grower, of Alma, and James N. McBride, state representative and bean grower, of Burton, Mich.

This committee advised the board of the various problems affecting the marketing of small beans. It was represented to the board that about 60 per cent of the white navy beans produced in the United States are grown in Michigan. The committee discussed with the Board the desirability of working out some plan for a more orderly program with respect to the marketing of this commodity, the purpose being to assure the grower a more stable price for his product. The board took the committee's suggestions under advisement for investigation and further consideration.

Sylvan L. Olson, vice-president and director of the Montana Bean Growers Association, also appeared before the board.

PORT COSTA, CALIF., has almost as large a grain storage capacity as Nashville, Tenn., but handles sacked grain. The 70,000-ton capacity of Port Costa is equivalent to 2,300,000 bushels.

BY RECENT order of Premier Mussolini, the export embargo on wheat from Italy has been prolonged indefinitely, according to a cable from Miss Elizabeth Humes, United States Trade Commissioner at Rome.

ASSOCIATIONS

OHIO OUTING A SUCCESS

A convention that was different from the usual run of meetings was held August 30, by members of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association and their families. In the announcement of this meeting, Secretary Cummings said that all who took this trip would have a "chance to get the old wheat and oats dust out of your system." This they did. There were no business sessions.

At Toledo the "pleasure convention" assembled aboard the *Greyhound*, Lake Erie passenger boat, and told the chauffeur to drive over to Canada. They disembarked at Kingsville, Ont., and the day of picnicking and sight-seeing was favored with ideal weather.

Many took the side trip to Minor's bird sanctuary, and saw how game birds were cared for in this famous resort. Music and dancing were enjoyed on the trip back to Toledo—and business.

PENN DEALERS MEET

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers of Pennsylvania met at Conneant Lake Park, Pa., September 5 and 6, at the call of J. D. Ditzler, secretary of the organization.

On the afternoon of the first day, routine business was transacted, and an address delivered by W. A. Stannard, secretary of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Motion pictures showing modern grain harvesting methods, a Federal Department of Agriculture film, followed the banquet that evening. A representative of a large feed milling concern also appeared on the program, as did a Federal grain grading specialist.

"Feed Profit Margins" was the subject discussed by D. K. Steenbergh, a speaker at the Friday session. Golf was played on Friday afternoon.

TWO ASSOCIATIONS MERGE

Following the general trend begun by Ohio dealers, in revamping association membership policies, the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Association has voted to affiliate with the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association.

The name of the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Association will not be changed, but the Association will function in the future as a branch of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association with the Secretary of the last named organization acting for both associations.

There are two reasons given for the merger—economy and efficiency. Many of the men belonging to the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Association are jobbers, and each year more and more grain and hay dealers enter the bean trade. In view of the general interlocking of trade interests it was felt that the bean, grain, feed and hay dealers could all be represented in one organization and their interests better protected than by duplication of associations. L. S. Marshall, Lansing, Mich., is president of the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Association.

DEUEL ELECTED HEAD OF N. Y. DEALERS

The New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Association met for its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Syracuse, August 15-17, and elected Samuel Deuel, of Pine Plains, president. This group of dealers has a real grain man for vice-president: F. A. Wheat, of Moravia. Directors named were Howard L. Cross, retiring president, of Fayetteville; F. L. Lewis, of New York City; and L. F. Hewitt, of Locke, N. Y.

A. S. MacDonald of Boston, Mass., delivered the principal address. He said, in part:

If I have any message for you this morning I think it must be that this is the time in which organizations among handlers and distributors of grain, feed and hay is more important than ever before. The farmer realizes that he has been a political football for the past 10 years and that the Agricultural Marketing Act is now going ahead with a very, very broad power at the discretion of the board. There is to be a \$50,000,000 corporation to distribute the crops of the farm which are bought by co-operatives.

We who are handlers and distributors need to co-operate more and more. The present distribution has been built up from years and years of experience and I fail to see how it can be much improved upon.

The national association serves as a clearing house for all problems, national and local. We are the police force of the trades, the watch dog to keep you all fully informed as to what is going on. Our interest in your state association is just as real as can be. We want you to make our problems yours. It doesn't make much difference in what branch you are located or what part of the state you are located in; our in-

terests are the same. If we are willing to help you and you help us it can only be done by getting your membership back again as it was.

H. S. Lockwood, association member, read a memorial address for six of the organization's associates who had died during the year, the late B. A. Dean, D. S. Wright, N. M. McEachron, J. H. Rice, J. B. Bradley, and H. G. Gere.

P. G. Gott, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the value of trade association work generally. W. L. Mitchell, of New Haven, Conn.,

TRANSPORTATION

RYE RATE PLEA DISMISSED

The complaint of the Farmers Grain & Trading Company, operating in North Dakota, against the Minneapolis, St. Paul-Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Rates on rye, in carloads, from the complainant's elevator in Westby Township, N. D., to Superior and Itasca, Wis., and to Duluth and Minneapolis, were declared "not unreasonable."

FLAXSEED-WHEAT DIFFERENTIAL IS ATTACKED

The case of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., and elsewhere, against the Great Northern Railway, now is on the docket of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The company's protest is aimed at the practice of publishing and assessing charges on flaxseed from a great many stations in the Pacific Northwest in excess of two cents per 100 pounds over contemporaneous rates on wheat.

MISSOURI FIRM ASKS REPARATION

The Blodgett (Mo.) Elevator Grain Company has asked reparation and a cease-and-desist order from the I. C. C., against the Illinois Central Railroad. Coal rates, however, and not grain tariffs, are involved in the plea.

The company asks the immediate establishment of "just and non-discriminating" rates on soft coal from points in Kentucky and Illinois, to Morley, Diehlstadt, and Blodgett, Mo.

HEARING ON FEED RATES

The secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers Association, suggests to members that handle feeds as well as grain that they interest themselves in the petition filed by two packing companies before the Texas Railroad Commission.

The argument opened in Austin, Texas, September 10, with the packers seeking lower rates on stock and poultry feeds consisting of digester tankage or meat meal, blood meal, bone meal, granulated bone and meat scraps.

K. C.-GULF RATES REDUCED

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced September 5, that it had authorized certain southwestern and Mississippi Valley railroads to reduce freight rates on grain and grain products for export from Kansas City to Louisiana and Texas gulf ports, to meet a reduction made August 15, by the Kansas City Southern Railway.

The Kansas City Southern, on that date, was allowed by the commission, over the protests of other carriers, to reduce the rate from Kansas City to the gulf from 30½ to 23½ cents per 100 pounds. The other lines then sought to obtain permission to make similar reductions effective on short notice not only from Kansas City but also from other market points on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers for export.

One Day Notice Authorized

The special permission issued by the commission to publish the new rates on one day's notice, however, restricted the permission to the rates from Kansas City. This was announced by the Commission in a notice as follows:

"Certain southwestern carriers and certain Mississippi Valley lines filed sixth section applications with the commission, seeking authority to make reductions in rates on grain and grain products from market points on the Missouri River, Mississippi

asked the association for support in the campaign to develop a greater production of good Clover and Alfalfa hays. He said:

The demand for good Alfalfa is increasing faster than production, and our largest dairymen adjacent to the large eastern milk consuming areas are greatly in need of New York assistance. It seems to remain for the hay dealers to take the initiative in helping to correct the condition and assist if possible the farmers of New York State in a larger production of Alfalfa and Clovers.

The Government reports indicate an unsatisfactory increase in the last five years of total tonnage of Alfalfa and Clovers. Furthermore it is a well known fact among consumers of New York Alfalfa, that the quality has deteriorated and probably largely by seeding Timothy with Alfalfa and not giving it the real attention that the largest money crop of the United States—hay—should demand. The dairy interests are calling for more and better Alfalfa and calling for a crop that, instead of impoverishing the New York farmers, will greatly improve their farms and increase their income.

Fred K. Sale, Dr. W. A. Sturgis, and Fred G. Smith, were other speakers.

River and Ohio River and certain points related thereto to Gulf ports for export. The justification offered for the requested short notice is that the applicant carriers desired to meet the reduced rates of the Kansas City Southern Railway which became effective on August 15 from Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, to Louisiana and Texas Gulf ports, these rates having been filed on the 30 days' notice required by the act.

Rules May Be Waived

"Special permissions will be issued under Section No. 6 authorizing the applicant carriers to file schedules effective on one day's notice establishing the same rates as those which were established on August 15 by the Kansas City Southern Railway from Kansas City to Louisiana and Texas Gulf ports.

"In all other respects the sixth section applications under consideration are denied, except that certain tariff rules will be waived in the event carriers desire to establish the proposed changes on statutory notice."

ZELENY INSTALLATIONS

Materials have been shipped for installation of the Zeleny System in 7 bins for the Cascade Milling & Elevator Company, Cascade, Mont.; 12 bins for the Montana Flour Mills Company, Harlowton, Mont.; installation to be made by their own forces, previous installations of the system, with which they were familiar, having been made; which demonstrates that after initial installation it is not necessary for the Zeleny Thermometer Company to make added installations, because of the simplicity in connection with installation of the system.

During the month of August the Zeleny System was installed by the Zeleny Thermometer Company, 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, in 116 bins for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Wichita, Kan., 58 bins for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Kansas City, Mo. (operated by the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Association), 41 bins for the International Milling Company, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada. (Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.)

HAINES FEED MIXERS

The Grain Machinery Company of Marion, Ohio, has recently installed Haines Feed Mixers in the following plants. The size and type of mixer is indicated in each case.

B. F. Rhoads, Quarryville, Pa., No. 1 Motor Driven; Chas. Tiedmann Mfg. Co., O'Fallon, Ill., No. 1 Belt Driven; Hillsboro Flour & Feed Co., Hillsboro, Ohio, No. 1 Belt Driven; Peter Glines, Kenosha, Wis., No. 1 Belt Driven; Geo. R. Dix Milling Co., Morris, Ill., No. 1 Belt Driven; Farmers Com'l Grain & Seed, Rising Sun, Ohio, No. 1 Motor Driven; Ziegler Milling Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, No. 1 Motor Driven; St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n., St. John, Mich., No. 1 Belt Driven; J. T. Raine, Fairview, Pa., No. 1 Belt Driven; John L. Frank Co., Miles, Iowa, No. 3 Belt Driven; J. W. Veal, Jacksonville, Fla., No. 1 Motor Driven; P. J. Buford, Doniphan, Mo., No. 1 Motor Driven; John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, No. 3 Belt Driven; Southern Gr. & Produce Co., Hope, Ark., No. 1 Motor Driven; Braham Roller Mills, Braham, Minn., No. 1 Belt Driven; J. R. Helman, Bradford, Ohio, No. 1 Belt Driven; Koelzer Grain Co., Seneca, Kan., No. 3 Motor Driven; John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., No. 3 Motor Driven; Hummings Mill, Washington, Iowa, No. 3 Motor Driven; The Elk Eye Milling Co., McConnellsville, Ohio, No. 1 Belt Driven.

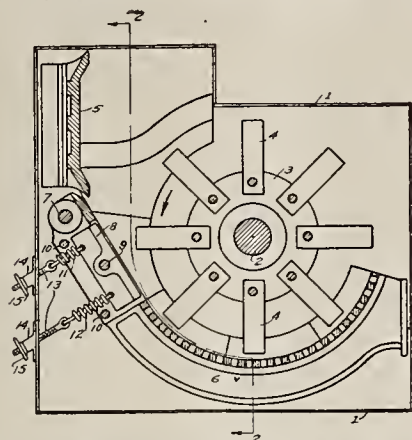
SO FAR this summer the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., has constructed 27 new elevators; 9 were built under contract, and 29 have been purchased. This does not include 10 enlargements of old elevators and 27 that were completely rebuilt.

ROUMANIAN railways are making a belated effort to get their rolling stock in shape to handle the grain crop. Their facilities are not equal to the seasonal demand.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of May 14, 1929

Hammer Mill. George W. Borton, New Lisbon, N. J., assignor to Pennsylvania Crusher Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Filed February 14, 1928. No. 1,713,327. See cut.

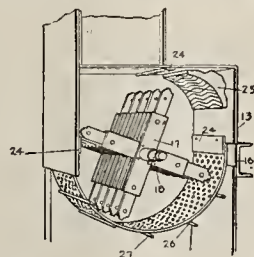


Claim: A hammer mill comprising a housing, a rotor in said housing including a plurality of hammers, means for feeding material into the housing so as to be brought into engagement with the hammers, and a structure providing a crushing surface against which the said material is impelled by the hammers, said structure including a transverse shaft and a plurality of bars pivotally mounted on said shaft intermediate their ends and oscillatable under impact of said material, and means for limiting the oscillatory movement of the bars in both directions.

Bearing Date of May 21, 1929

Hammer Mill. Charles D. Ammon, Lincoln, Neb. Filed August 16, 1928. No. 1,713,507. See cut.

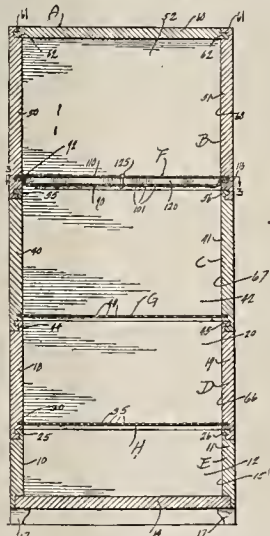
Claim: A hammer mill including a casing, a hammer cylinder having a shaft journaled in the walls of said casing, a pair of anvils secured to the inner surfaces of the walls of said casing and positioned



in parallelism with the shaft of said cylinder, and a screen beneath said cylinder, said screen having its forward and rear end portions loosely positioned between said casing and said anvils.

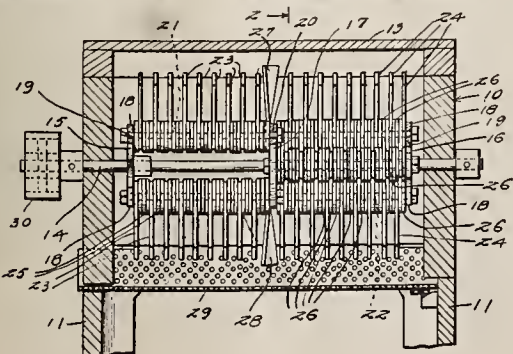
Grain Classifying Device Mariano A. Boix, Mayaguez, P. R. Filed November 15, 1927. No. 1,714,208. See cut.

Claim: In a grain classifying device a casing having a compartment therein and a screen in the compartment having a plurality of separated areas thereon with perforations being of a predetermined



small size, and intermediate areas of perforations of a predetermined larger size, and guard plates spaced over the perforated areas with the perforations of larger size.

Pulverizing Mill. Samuel Duvall, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 20, 1928. No. 1,713,957. See cut.



Claim: A pulverizing mill including a casing and a shaft mounted therein, staggered groups of hammers mounted on the shaft, and radially extending arms arranged to force the material alternately toward the opposite ends of the casing for crushing action by the staggered groups of hammers.

Bearing Date of May 28, 1929

Grain Ventilator. John Stroble, Seward, Kan. Ella Stroble, administratrix of said John Stroble, deceased. Filed May 11, 1927. No. 1,715,256. See cut.

Claim: A grain ventilator and drier providing an elongated member having a bore providing an internal air passage extending longitudinally thereof from its upper end to a point adjacent to but above its lower end and having a plurality of lateral air passages extending through said member from its internal bore to its external surface, the material of said member

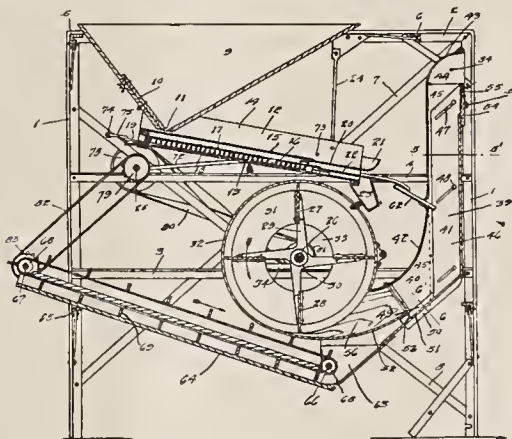


forming the sides of said longitudinal bore and lateral passages being of a moisture absorbing nature, and a protective foraminous casing enclosing said elongated member.

Bearing Date of June 4, 1929

Combined Grain Recleaner and Grader. Thomas Leslie Bodie, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. Filed April 24, 1926, and in Canada, March 9, 1925. No. 1,715,532. See cut.

Claim: In a grain recleaning device, a pivotally mounted fan casing, a driven rotatably mounted air blast fan within the casing, an upwardly extending spout having the lower end continuous with the casing and the upper end thereof adjustably supported thereby permitting of the spout taking various in-

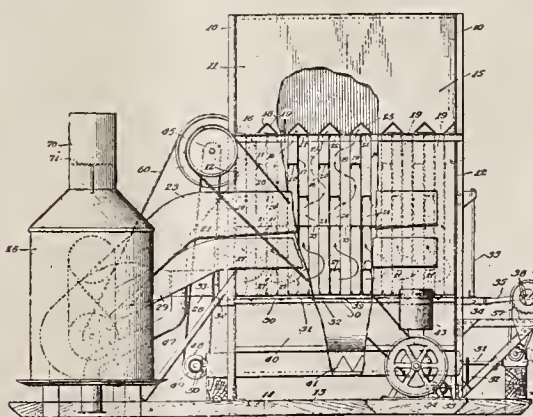


clined positions, means for feeding the grain to be cleaned into the spout to fall in a distributed stream across the upgoing air blast within the spout, means for discharging the cleaned grain from the lower end of the spout and means whereby the spout can be adjusted to increase or diminish the cross sectional area thereof and to increase or diminish the travel of the falling stream of grain there across.

Bearing Date of June 11, 1929

Grain Drier. George E. Chamberlain, Decatur, Ill.; Elizabeth G. Chamberlain, executrix of the estate of George E. Chamberlain, deceased. Filed February 17, 1926. No. 1,716,876. See cut.

Claim: The combined grain drier and cooler comprising a chamber having upright perforated walls therein providing compartments for the passage of



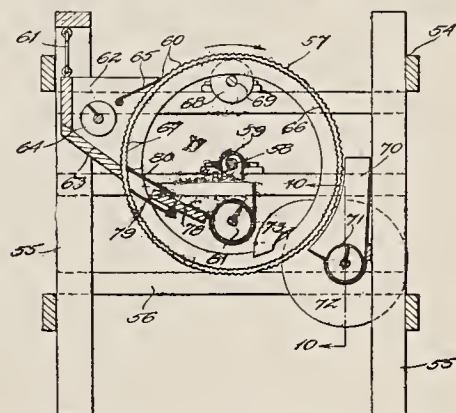
grain between said walls, said compartments being spaced from one another, solid partition walls ar-

ranged in the spaces between said compartments to divide said spaces into air chambers, a conduit for supplying heated air to said air chambers, at points above the bottom of said chambers, staggered baffles in said air chambers for directing the heated air through said perforated walls and the grain in said grain compartments, a heater for supplying air to said hot air conduit, a cold air conduit for supplying air to the lower portions of said air chambers, baffles for directing the air supplied from said cold air conduit through the lower portions of said grain compartments, and a conduit for receiving air from said lower portions and directing said air into said hot air conduit.

Bearing Date of June 18, 1929

Grain Separator. Joseph Volz, Elliott, N. D. Filed October 21, 1925. No. 1,717,748. See cut.

Claim: In a grain separator, a pair of concentric drums mounted in inclined position and located one within the other and in communicating relation at one end, a flexibly suspended hopper located at one side of the outer drum and equipped with a scraper bearing against the periphery thereof, a receiving trough located exteriorly of the outer drum at the

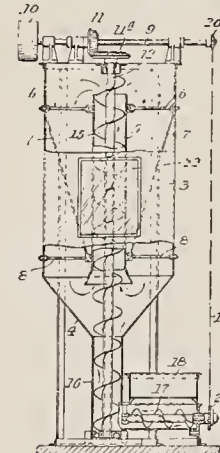


opposite side thereof at which said hopper is located to receive grain therefrom, the outer drum having its periphery provided with pockets adapted to carry undesirable seeds from the hopper and discharge them into said trough, a conveyor located within said trough, a blower mounted at the end of the conveyor and having a discharge spout extending into the inner drum whereby seeds received within said trough will be discharged into the inner drum, a trough located within the inner drum and carrying scraper means bearing against the pocketed inner periphery thereof.

Bearing Date of July 9, 1929

Mixing Apparatus. George H. Haines, Caledonia, Ohio, assignor to The Grain Machinery Company, Marion, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed April 25, 1928. No. 1,720,360. See cut.

Claim: Mixing apparatus comprising a mixing chamber of inverted conical form adjacent to its lower end, a conduit extending upwardly from a point adjacent to said lower end, the conduit being disposed

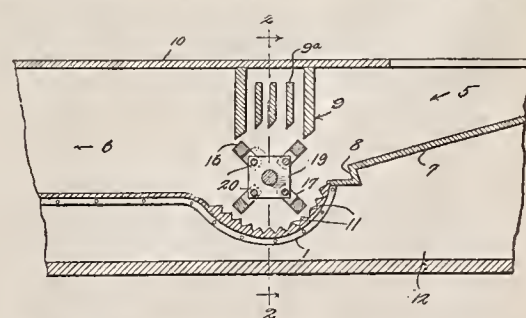


centrally of said chamber and flared at its lower end, and a screw conveyor extending from said lower end upwardly into the conduit and operating to advance material upwardly through said conduit.

Bearing Date of July 9, 1929

Grain Separator. Charles E. Wyman, Pekin, Ind. Filed May 26, 1925. No. 1,720,618. See cut.

Claim. In a device of the class described, a trunk including a top and sides, baffles extending downwardly from the top and extended between the sides, other baffles extending between the sides and having their upper edges spaced from the top, a concave extended between the sides and located below the baffles,



and a rotary beater journaled in the trunk, and located directly between the baffles and the concave, the beater including rectangular plates, and U-shaped members having arms which are pivoted to the outer sides of the plates at the corners thereof, the length of the arms being such that each U-shaped member can strike the edges of the plate without hitting an adjoining U-shaped member.



INDIANA

The Milroy (Ind.) Milling Company plans to rebuild its grain elevator and mill which was recently destroyed by fire.

A number of improvements will be made during the coming year at the Unfried Grain Elevator at Stevenson, near Boonville, it is reported.

The Vigo Elevator Company of Terre Haute, formerly known as the Paul Kuhn elevator, has been bought by J. S. Jordan of Indianapolis.

The Swayzee (Ind.) Grain Company is operating its new elevator and feed mills. New equipment installed includes a corn cracker and a feed grinder.

The Rush Shelby Grain Company of Manilla, has improved its grain elevator at Rays Crossing with a 15-ton truck scale and a wagon and truck dump.

Samuel Kraus has withdrawn from the firm of Kraus & Apfelbaum of Fort Wayne, to enter business for himself. He had been with the company for 25 years.

The plant of A. B. Cohee & Co. of Brighthurst has been equipped with a wagon and truck dump. A two-horsepower motor and silent chain drive furnish power.

Elder Bros., Inc., has been organized at Indianapolis to deal in grain and other merchandise. Incorporators are Lenis S. Elder, William R. Elder, and Mabel Elder.

Habig Bros. Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in grain and feeds at Indianapolis, have purchased a building adjoining their plant. The price paid was \$15,000.

The Busenbark Grain Company of Crawfordsville has moved its office to a building near its elevator. The building was constructed last year. The former offices will be used for storage of grain and feed.

A merger is contemplated of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company and the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, both of Crawfordsville. The new combine would be a co-operative company.

The Arndt Weinkauff Grain Company, of La Crosse, has changed its name to the Weinkauff Grain Company. Vernon Weinkauff has bought the interest of the late Edward Arndt. Mr. Weinkauff also operates an elevator at Hamlet.

The Van Buren & Sink Company, Inc., of Valparaiso has been incorporated by W. Eugene Van Buren, Stanley B. Sink, and Mabel Sink to buy and sell grain, corn, seeds, feeds, coal and fertilizer. The company has a 50-barrel flour mill.

The Breen Pugh Elevator Company has added to its chain the large elevator at Quaker, near Ridgefarm on the Terre Haute, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The house has been idle for two years. The company plans to acquire other plants.

The Farmers Co-operative of Indiana is being formed at Indianapolis with a capital of \$2,000,000 to handle grain and farm products. The company will be affiliated with the Farmers Grain Dealers Association and the Farmer Elevators Association. It will own and operate elevators and supply its members with equipment, machinery, and supplies.

ILLINOIS

George L. Merritt has leased the C. D. Williams elevator at Alvin.

The Farmers Elevator Company has covered its house at Varna with new metal.

The Farmers Elevator Company is installing a new dump in its plant at Lowder.

The Hasenwinkle-Scholar Company has improved its plant at Downs with a truck dump.

The office building of the Co-operative Elevator Company at Hillsdale, has been improved with new siding.

The Plano (Ill.) Farmers Co-operative Grain Company has taken over the business of Jeter & Jeter.

The Steward (Ill.) Grain & Lumber Company has purchased the elevators and business of the Nelson Grain Company.

Funk Bros. Seed Company has let contract for four storage tanks of 15,000 bushels capacity each to adjoin its new concrete soy bean elevator at Bloomington. The tanks will be of concrete construction and will be 18 by 65 feet. The new eleva-

tor which is about completed has a capacity of 70,000 bushels, but with its supplementary storage tanks can handle 500,000 bushels.

H. W. Seagrist is operating his grain elevator and coal business at Bristol as the Bristol Grain & Supply Company.

The Valley Grain Company of Galesburg has moved into new offices in the People's Trust & Savings Bank Building.

Francis Mahoney of Nora, has purchased from Bert Rowe the Kent (Ill.) Elevator. He took possession September 1.

The C. A. Crosby Company has improved its elevator at Monroe Center with an all-steel truck lift and other improvements.

The new modern crib grain elevator under construction for Hippen & Stephen at Forrest is nearing completion. New coal sheds are also being built.

A wagon and truck dump has been added to the equipment of T. E. Hamman & Co. of Filson (Kemp p. o.) Ill. Motor power is obtained from machinery belting.

The Gilster Milling Company of Chester, Ill., has completed its new concrete grain storage unit at Steeleville which gives it a total capacity of 450,000 bushels.

The Stonington (Ill.) Elevator Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators are William Hight, Irwin Larrick, and Charles T. Moore.

The new Enos Elevator at Sheldon, which has been rebuilt following a recent fire, is now complete and in operation. It is equipped with new machinery and modern facilities for handling grain.

The Toluca (Ill.) Grain & Supply Company has been recently organized with a capital of \$24,000 to deal in grain and other similar merchandise. Incorporators are Fred Winkel, M. C. Donnelly, and R. C. Porch.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

To deal in grain and mill products, the George M. Grogan, Inc., has been formed at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Benjamin F. Smith will operate a 10,000-bushel grain elevator at Mosquero, New Mexico, which he has leased.

About 2,000 feet of new railroad track is being built adjacent to the elevator of General Mills, Inc., at Enid, Okla.

The Arkoma Grain Corporation of Fort Smith, Ark., is operating its new 12,000-bushel grain elevator at Stigler, Okla.

The John Henry Grain Company of Enid, Okla., has leased the Farmers elevator at Oakwood. Ralph Hall continues as manager.

Wesley Osborne is in charge of the Farmers Grain Company's elevator at Lariat, Texas, which has been opened for the season.

The Blue Grass Grain Corporation Elevator at Lexington, Ky., has been moved on to a new foundation to make room for a railroad track.

The Roberts Grain Company is operating its new 40,000-bushel elevator, recently completed at Stratford, Texas. E. E. Williams is manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Supply Company is now operating its new elevator at Kildare, Okla. Walter Plumer of Newkirk, is manager of the new plant.

The elevator of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Company at Dallas, Texas, operating as the Perry Burrus Elevators, Inc., plans an addition of 750,000 bushels to its storage capacity.

Hall Bros. Feed & Grain Company of San Angelo, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. This company is an outgrowth of the West Texas Elevator & Grain Company.

The Galveston (Texas) Wharf Company has been granted permit for the construction of a \$1,500,000 grain elevator. The house will be 230 feet high, and constructed of steel and reinforced concrete. It will be completed in 1930. Other buildings will be added to the plant which will bring the total expenditures to \$2,125,000.

Building plans of the Model Mill Company, Inc., of Johnson City, Tenn., include a new elevator workhouse and concrete storage tanks which will have an ultimate capacity of 500,000 bushels. The

structures will be of concrete, modern, and fire-proof. A six-story warehouse and a feed mill will also be constructed and will be built before the first mentioned projects.

D. L. Murphy has sold his interest in the house of Murphy Bros. Company at Eagle Pass, Texas, and is opening at Del Rio a grain and feed business under the name of the Murphy Flour & Grain Company.

Brakey & Mock, grain, feed and fuel dealers, are now occupying the Bowersock elevator at Cherokee, Okla., which they recently purchased. They plan to convert the house into a modern elevator and feed plant.

The Light Grain & Milling Company is now operating its new 30,000-bushel iron-clad elevator, recently completed at Adams (a new town on the Rock Island extension from Liberal, Kan., to Texas), Okla.

A modern grain elevator of 10,000 bushels capacity will be constructed at Muskogee, Okla. for the Arkoma Grain Company. J. C. Wenderoth is manager. The company will construct a series of elevators in eastern Oklahoma.

The port commission of Houston, Texas, is endeavoring to secure a bond issue for the construction of a \$5,000,000 addition to its present municipal elevator. Additional trackage, wharves and docks are also needed.

A committee of creditors is liquidating the firm of John Wade & Sons, grain, mixed feed dealers, and millers at Memphis, Tenn. The assets of the company are estimated at \$135,000. A large mill and mixed feed plant are not involved in the liquidation.

The new 80,000-bushel steel, fire-proof elevator of the Chapman Milling Company at Gruver, Texas, has been completed. Its construction permits of doubling the capacity when desired. A large warehouse for feeds, cottonseed products, etc., is now being erected.

The Arkoma Grain Corporation is constructing a grain elevator at Gore, Okla., which it expects to have ready for the fall harvest. The company is a consolidation of the Wenderoth Grain Company of Ft. Smith, and the Adair County Mill & Elevator Company of Stillwell and Sallisaw.

The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation, a subsidiary of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers and the Texas Wheat Growers Associations, recently bought the Woodward (Okla.) Wheat Growers elevator and discontinued the grain and feed business, which is now operated privately by R. F. Scates, manager. The elevator has a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels.

IOWA

The Farmers Elevator Company of Ashton has installed a Rosco Oats Huller.

The Quaker Oats Company is repairing its elevators at Royal and Emmetsburg.

A new 60,000-bushel elevator is being constructed at Jordon for A. Sterner Company.

The Howard Grain Company plans to cover its elevator at Auburn with sheet iron.

The Rembrandt (Iowa) Elevator Company has improved its plant with a new air dump.

The Kearney Elevator Company has installed an electric dump in its elevator at Grinnell.

Frank Hoese is remodeling his elevator at Merrill, and is installing a feed grinder.

The Atlas elevator at Doon has been improved with a Fairbanks-Morse Scale and a dump.

The Farmers Elevator at Schleswig is being remodeled, and the sides and roof covered with sheet metal.

The Sanborn (Iowa) Co-operative Grain Company has installed a steel grate over its grain hopper.

A Fairbanks-Morse Scale and a dump have been added to the equipment of the Quaker Oats elevator at Lavinia.

A new warehouse, 16 by 50 feet, of tile block construction, is being erected at Iowa Falls for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. It will have one story and a basement.

The new 40,000-bushel, iron-clad elevator of the Quaker Oats Company at Beaver has recently been completed. The house has 12 bins. A 30,000-bushel

annex has also been completed at Rodman for the same company. This structure is iron-clad and has eight bins.

The Crittenden Grain Company is remodeling its elevator at Odell. The building will be raised and a new foundation put in.

John and George Potgeter are operating the plant of the Joyce Grain & Coal Company at Eagle Grove which they recently purchased.

The North Iowa Grain Company, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, has recently purchased Seargent & Grieve's elevator at Webb.

The Graham Coal & Grain Company of Leon will occupy a new building which it has recently purchased. It is being extensively remodeled.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company plans the erection of a new grain elevator at Fontanelle, which will cost approximately \$10,000.

The Beach & Pierce Grain Company, newly formed, is opening offices in Marshalltown and Fort Dodge, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., and Mendota, Ill.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Owasso has renewed its articles of incorporation and is now known as the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Hunting elevator at Everly is being improved with a 15-ton Fairbanks-Morse Scale, a 75-horsepower Diesel Engine for grinding feed, and other improvements.

The Dunkelbarger elevator at Nevada, operated by the Davis Grain Company, has installed a new grain dump, and will install another as soon as the threshing season is over.

The North Iowa Grain Company is improving its plant at Webb with new transmission equipment, new roofs, and other improvements. A 15-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed.

The new 25,000-bushel elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Story City, Iowa, has been completed and is in operation. It is equipped with a dump, automatic scales, 14-inch leg, etc. The structure is iron-clad.

The Jewel (Iowa) Farmers Elevator Company has let contract for the erection of a six-carload warehouse. The building will be iron-clad and equipped with maple floors. Special trucking apparatus will be one of the features.

The elevator at Edna, recently acquired by the Quaker Oats Company, is being improved with a new power unit. A new concrete floor has been put in the engine room, and a building, which will be used as an office, has been equipped with scales and moved near the elevator.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

Edwards Bros. are erecting an addition to their plant at Delphos, Ohio.

J. E. Wistner has taken over and is now operating the Goodwin elevator at Paulding, Ohio.

Bitner & Leslie are now operating the elevator at Paulding, Ohio, formerly owned by Bitner & Pollock.

A wagon and truck dump has been added to the equipment of the Hicksville (Ohio) Grain Company.

The Bellevue (Ohio) Farmers Grain Company has improved its plant with an overhead traveling truck dump.

The Williamston (Mich.) Elevator Company is improving its plant with copper cable lightning rods.

An overhead traveling truck dump has been installed in the plant of the Conover (Ohio) Exchange.

The Farmers Elevator Company has purchased the Michigan Central grain elevator at Marshall, Mich. They paid \$4,500 for it.

The McMannes Milling & Grain Company of Findlay, Ohio, has closed the Mortimer (Ohio) Grain & Supply Company's elevator which they rented in July and August.

The United Coal & Grain Company has been formed from a recent merger at Forest, Ohio. The company will operate elevators and buy grain at Forest and Patterson.

Hart Bros. have overhauled and repaired their plant at Vassar, Mich. A corn crusher has been installed, and the bean elevator is now being put in shape for the new crop.

The Toledo (Ohio) Grain & Milling Company plans to rebuild on the old site its mill which recently burned. The company has moved its office to 714 St. Clair Street.

The Liberty Grain Company of Rudolph, Ohio, will rebuild its elevator which recently burned. In the meantime the company has purchased and is operating the Royce & Coon elevator at Portage. The new elevator will be ironclad and have a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It will contain 11 bins, and will be equipped with three truck dumps, three legs, eight self-ventilated, enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motors, manlift, sheller, corn cleaner, grain drier,

etc. A feed grinder will be installed in an adjacent building.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company has improved its house at Caro, Mich., with a truck dump, new cleaning machinery, a canopy over the driveway, etc. A 10-ton feed mixer will be installed in the feed department.

The Berne Equity Exchange has added to its line of elevators the Tamah (Ohio) Grain Elevator which it will operate as the Berne Equity Exchange of Tamah. The company has houses at Berne, Linn Grove, and Chattanooga, Ohio.

A new truck dump, operated by a two-horsepower motor and high speed chain drive, has been installed in the plant of the Shepard Grain Company at Christianburg, Ohio. Trackage has been extended to take care of several dump doors.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

Tessum & Co. has closed the Farmers Elevator at Thief River Falls, Minn.

The Farmers Elevator has completed its new house at Hanley Falls, Minn.

An elevator is being built at Walworth, Wis., by Edward Banks of Kirkland, Ill.

The Cargill Elevator Company has closed its houses at Raymond and Syre, Minn.

The New Richmond Roller Mills is erecting a new grain warehouse at Clear Lake, Wis.

The Monarch Elevator Company will add storage rooms at its plants at Cottonwood and Green Valley, Minn.

The Monarch Elevator Company has bought the V. A. Soderberg grain elevator located at Wheaton, Minn.

The Monarch Elevator Company has bought the Hector (Minn.) Elevator Company, a farmer-owned corporation.

The Western Supply Company of Kendall, Wis., is building an addition to house its grain bin and feed department.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Company will build a 500,000-bushel addition to the Gould elevator at Minneapolis, Minn.

The capital stock of the Farmers Union Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn., has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Merchants Mill & Elevator Company is improving its plant at Glencoe, Minn., with new roofs, and is making other repairs.

The Minnesota Linseed Oil & Paint Company of Minneapolis has completed a reinforced concrete grain bin at a cost of \$11,000.

The old elevator at West Bend, Wis., has been sold to W. Klein who has leased it to the West Bend Elevator Company for storage.

The Ada (Minn.) Farmers Co-operative Elevator has completed a new 18' by 24 foot addition. Several other improvements have been made.

The Farmers & Merchants Grain Company has equipped its elevator at Belgrade, Minn., with a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a new dump.

The J. H. Anderson elevator at Franklin, Minn., has installed a 10-ton scale, remodeled the interior of its office, and made other improvements.

Schoutz & Kraemer have taken over the Northland Elevator at Parkers Prairie, Minn. This house is one of the Osborn McMillin line of elevators.

The Nelson-Hunter Grain Company of Fargo, N. D., has opened a branch office in Fergus Falls, Minn. F. L. Erne is manager of the new branch.

The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation of Chicago has opened offices in Minneapolis, with Franklin Wernli, formerly with the Chicago office, in charge.

The Rosewood (Minn.) Farmers Elevator Company has recently been organized by 25 farmers who are conducting a grain buying business. Olaf Nerby is manager.

The East Wisconsin Storage Company of Chilton, Wis., has been incorporated to deal in grain. It is capitalized at \$5,000. Incorporators are W. Kauf, F. Tesch, and W. Tesch.

Eight reinforced concrete grain tanks, 25 feet in diameter, and 123 feet high, are to be built at Minneapolis, Minn., for the Brooks Elevator Company. The cost is estimated at \$40,000.

The elevator and feed mill which are being built at Conger, Minn., as previously reported, are being put up for the Speltz Grain & Coal Company. The plant will be operated by electricity.

The Electric Steel Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., will use the Everett-Aughenbaugh & Co. elevator at Waseca for the storage of rye. The house is now being put in condition.

Piling is now being put in preparatory to the erection of five additional 100,000-bushel concrete storage tanks on the upper Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn., for the Farmers Union Terminal Association. With these additional tanks, the company will have a total storage capacity of 1,000,000 bush-

els. They plan to add another 1,000,000 bushel next year, and to erect a 2,000,000-bushel plant at Duluth or Superior.

To replace its house destroyed by fire, the Monarch Elevator Company of Minneapolis has let contract for the construction of a 30,000-bushel elevator at Barnesville, Minn. Five bin coal sheds will also be built.

Johnson & De Long of Avalon, Wis., have opened their new elevator at Clinton, Wis. The house has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is equipped with modern grinding and mixing machinery, and is operated by electricity.

The grain elevator at Watertown, Wis., formerly owned by the Watertown Grain Company has been remodeled and equipped with new machinery for the newly formed L. O. L. Manufacturing Company which will handle grain, etc.

Alfred Miller, former manager, has leased the buildings and equipment of the Farmers Elevator at Balaton, Minn., and will conduct a grain, feed and fuel business. The plant, which has been closed, has been completely repaired.

The Riebs Company has leased the 300,000-bushel elevator of the Miller High Life Company at Port Washington, Wis. The company will operate this house in connection with its two houses at Milwaukee, which will make its total storage capacity 1,500,000 bushels.

The Capitol Elevator Company of Duluth, Minn., will build a \$300,000 concrete grain elevator of 1,400,000 bushels capacity. The new house will give the company a total grain storage capacity of 4,000,000 bushels. Construction is to start at once and is scheduled to be completed by December 1.

The grain elevator at Klossner, Minn., owned by the Great Western Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been taken over by the Eagle Roller Mill Company of New Ulm, Minn. The new owners will use the elevator as a grain storage house and will continue to operate its present elevator. Frank Altman is manager at Klossner.

THE DAKOTAS

Repairs have been made on the Powers elevator at Steele, N. D.

George P. Sexauer & Son have repaired their elevator at Astoria, S. D.

Repairs have been made on the Minnekota elevator at Fessenden, N. D.

The Farmers Equity Union is increasing its warehouse space at Rhame, N. D.

The Derrick (N. D.) Farmers Elevator Company has installed a new engine.

A grain cleaner has been installed in the Schneider elevator at Garrison, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Rolla, N. D., has voted to repair its plant.

The Farmers Union has bought the Des Lacs (N. D.) Co-operative Elevator.

The new Farmers elevator, recently completed at Alkabo, N. D., is now in operation.

The Tulare (S. D.) Grain Company is operating its house which was closed for a year.

Harry Tall has leased the Farmers Elevator at Altamont, S. D., which he will operate.

A new dump has been installed in the elevator of David Theophilus at Howard, S. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a new engine in its house at Wecota, S. D.

The Kampeska Farmers Elevator Company of Watertown, S. D., is repairing its elevator.

The Wilton (N. D.) Elevator Company has completed its new, modern 32,000-bushel house.

The Cargill Elevator Company has closed its houses at Cooperstown and Portland, N. D.

The Russell (N. D.) Farmers Elevator Company has improved its plant with a grain cleaner.

The Farmers Elevator Company plans to install a new grain cleaner in its plant at Milton, N. D.

The Newburg (N. D.) Co-operative Elevator Company is improving its plant with a grain cleaner.

The Western Lumber & Grain Company has completed its new 30,000-bushel elevator at White Butte, S. D.

New motor installation and repairs have been made on the Great Western Elevator at Stratford, S. D.

The Atlas Elevator Company has put in new motor equipment and repaired its house at Junius, S. D.

The Tri-State Milling Company has started construction work on a new elevator to be operated at Quinn, S. D.

The Great Western Elevator is installing General Electric Motors in its plant located at Churchs Ferry, N. D.

The Rapid River Milling Company will build a new elevator adjoining its mill at Rapid City, S. D. It will be equipped with motor power, dump, scales,

etc. Draver Feeders are now being installed. Additional warehouse storage will be provided for sack products.

The Northland Elevator Company of Calio, N. D., is repairing its plant and installing new equipment.

Motor equipment is being installed in the plant of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Company at Corinth, N. D.

The Thompson Lewis Company of Vermillion, S. D., has recently remodeled and enlarged its elevator.

Siberz Bros. & Binger now own the elevator at Tulare, S. D., formerly owned by Siberz Bros. & Craig.

The W. C. Mitchell Company has opened a branch office at Minot, N. D. They will do a general grain business.

The Ferney (S. D.) Farmers Elevator Company has improved its plant with a new leg and other improvements.

A grain cleaner has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Company of Valley City, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Willow Lake, S. D., has improved its plant and will store grain during the coming year.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company will improve its house at Coteau, N. D., with a new foundation and other improvements.

The Peever (S. D.) Elevator Company is the name under which the three recently merged grain companies of that city are operating.

Stockholders have voted to make improvements amounting to \$1,200 on the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at Watford City, N. D.

The Powers Elevator Company is improving its plant at Medina, N. D., with motor equipment, truck dump, and Fairbanks-Morse Scales.

The Farmers Union of Inkster, N. D., has recently taken over and is operating the Equity Elevator at that point. Walter Spengler is president.

The Equity Elevator has completed its new 55,000-bushel elevator at Hillsboro, N. D. The house cost about \$35,000. John Olson is manager.

An automatic scale and other equipment are being installed and repairs made at the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company of Williston, N. D.

The Faulkton (S. D.) Farmers Elevator Company has completed its new 25,000-bushel elevator at Burkmere. It is equipped with the latest machinery.

The Tri-State Milling Company of Belle Fourche, S. D., is operating its new modern elevator at Wall. The house is painted white and adjoins the old elevator.

The Farmers Elevator at Oldham, S. D., has been added to the chain of elevators owned by Sexauer & Sons Company. Fred Menzel is manager of the new plant.

The Monarch elevator at Galesburg, N. D., is to be wrecked and moved to some other point, it is reported. The company's elevator at Cummings is also to be wrecked.

Improvements consisting of new motor equipment, manlift, etc., are being made at the plant of the Great Western Grain Company at Westhope, and at Steele, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Loma, N. D., has recently been chartered with a capital of \$25,000. The new organization has taken over the Woodworth elevator.

The Souris (N. D.) Co-operative Elevator Company has let contract for the construction of a 52,500-bushel addition to its elevator. A new 10-ton scale will be installed.

The Farmers Elevator Company has completed and is operating its new 40,000-bushel elevator at Linton, N. D. This with its old house gives it a capacity of 60,000 bushels.

The Minnesota Elevator Company's new elevator at Calio, N. D., is about ready for operation. It replaces the house which burned last spring. Coal sheds are also being built.

C. F. Schoen is improving the Knudson elevator at Oriska, N. D., (which he bought following the recent fire) with electric motors, new machinery, etc., and is remodeling the house.

Sheldon F. Reese has let contract for the remodeling of his elevator at Arlington, S. D. New equipment will be installed, consisting of a two-ton batch mixer, steel cut corn machine, etc.

Repairs have recently been made on the Farmers Elevator at Ree Heights, S. D. New equipment installed consists of a leg, head drive, belt and cups, loading spouts, steel boot and pits, etc.

George P. Sexauer & Son of Brookings, S. D., are now operating their new elevator recently completed at Gorman. The new plant also includes new feed warehouses and coal sheds. All buildings are iron-clad and equipped with modern machinery. The

same house has also completed its new elevator at Cottonwood which was built adjoining the old elevator, and which is fitted with new machinery.

The Jerauld County Farmers Union has doubled its grain storage capacity with the recent addition of the elevator at Wessington Springs, S. D., formerly operated by the Winter Grain Company.

The Boyd elevator at Cavalier, N. D., has been moved to the Arthur Sparling plant. The Boyd house has been placed on a new foundation, and extensive repairs are being made on the Sparling elevator.

The Madison (S. D.) plant of the Van Dusen-Harrington Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been purchased by Marcus Aus, manager of the Minneapolis plant for the past five years, and a Madison man.

The Hoover Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the elevator of the Hegge Grain Company of Hatton, N. D. The price paid was \$7,500. The new owner will repair the building and open for business.

The McIntosh (S. D.) Equity Exchange is building a modern elevator which will be equipped with cleaning apparatus, hopper bottom bins, a Fairbanks 10-ton Scale, a dump, leg, etc. It will be operated with motor power.

The plant of the Hettinger (N. D.) Roller Mills has recently been taken over by P. E. Knudson who is operating it as the P. E. Knudson Mill & Elevator. Mr. Knudson has been operating in the mill and elevator business for 23 years.

EASTERN

A small elevator and feed plant were recently completed at Erie, Pa., for the Merrick Grain & Milling Company.

A concrete dryer house which will cost \$40,000 is being added to the plant of the Producers Warehouse and Elevator Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Superior elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., was sold at public auction August 30 to the Superior Forwarding Company, who paid \$2,350,000 for the property.

Clark & Richardson Company of Lisbon, N. H., dealers in grain, hay, flour and feed, has re-organized and been incorporated. Frank J. Ludwig is president.

A one-story warehouse for grain and feed is being erected at Lemoyne, Pa., by C. E. Sheffer of Camp Hill. The structure will occupy the site of the Paxton Flour & Feed Company's warehouse which was destroyed by fire some time ago.

The new 1,000,000-bushel unit addition to the Lake and Rail Elevator of the International Milling Company at Buffalo, N. Y., is now complete and in operation. Their total capacity at Buffalo is now 3,500,000 bushels.

Clark & Richardson, Inc., of Boston, Mass., have been granted a charter to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in grain, hay, feed, flour, etc. The incorporators who are affiliated with the C. M. Cox Company, are Frank J. Ludwig, Monroe Lorimer, and Linus C. Coggan.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

A truck dump has been installed in the Cozad (Neb.) elevator.

The Humburg Lumber Company is operating its new elevator at Bazine, Kan.

Woods Bros. Corporation plans to build a grain elevator at Kansas City, Mo.

The Roberts-Fuller Grain Company of Omaha, Neb., has discontinued business.

Rossemeyer Bros. are building a large addition to their elevator at Superior, Neb.

George E. Gano has added an office with 10-ton scales to his plant at Hartland, Kan.

A new elevator is being built at Medicine Lodge, Kan., for the Hunter Milling Company.

The Crittenden Grain Company is installing a truck dump in its plant at Tamora, Neb.

The Sharon Springs (Kan.) Elevator Company has completed a new warehouse and office.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Raymond, Kan., has been capitalized at \$10,000.

The Attica (Kan.) Grain & Elevator Company is equipping its elevator with lightning rods.

The Farmers Elevator of Cornelia, Neb., is reported to have closed out its business recently.

The Duff Grain Company has improved its plant at Johnson, Neb., with an electric truck dump.

A new Fairbanks scale has been added to the equipment of the Hynes elevator at Bladen, Neb.

The Lynch elevator at Tasco, Kan., is now owned by the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Pool Elevators.

The Wright Leet Grain Company of Lincoln, Neb., has installed a truck dump in its elevator at Ebson, Kan.

Kenton & Callaway will build a new elevator at Norborne, Mo., to replace the house which burned

recently. It will be built on the Wabash right-of-way just east of the site occupied by the old elevator.

The E. L. Rickel Grain Company is operating the elevator of the Leoti (Kan.) Mill & Elevator Company.

The Englewood (Kan.) Co-operative Equity Union plans to install a 10-bushel automatic scale this fall.

An automatic car loader has been installed in the plant of the Security Elevator Company at Montezuma, Kan.

The Sampson Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., is liquidating its assets preparatory to re-organization.

A truck dump with rear end control has been added to the elevator equipment of E. Hormann at Malmo, Neb.

The Security Elevator Company has equipped its elevator at Feterita, Kan., with a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

The C. E. Robinson Elevator Company will start construction soon on a new 35,000-bushel elevator at Collyer, Kan.

The C. C. Isely Lumber Company has installed a steel grate and a truck lift in its elevator at Shallow Water, Kan.

The Kismet (Kan.) Equity Exchange has installed a new 15-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine.

I. N. Shriver has installed a new five-bushel automatic scale and leg belt with cups in his elevator at Moscow, Kan.

The Gilmore Elevator Company has installed a new electric truck and wagon dump in its plant at Tecumseh, Neb.

The Delaware Grain Company has installed an overhead traveling electric truck dump in its elevator at Dunbar, Neb.

Daves & Daves have purchased and are now operating the elevator of the New Era Milling Company at Palestine, Kan.

A new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed in the elevator of C. C. Isely Lumber Company at Hanston, Kan.

Roger Gorman has become part owner of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Company of Arnold, Neb. He has taken charge of the plant.

The C. C. Isely Lumber Company will wreck the old elevator of the Kansas Flour Mills at Garfield, Kan., which it recently bought.

V. M. Harris has let contract for the construction of a new elevator at Colby, Kan., on the site of the house which burned a year ago.

One of the elevators at Hopewell, Kan., has been leased by the H. W. Carlson Grain Company of Luka, which is now operating it.

C. M. Lofton has purchased the Cedar Bluffs (Kan.) Equity Exchange, which he is operating as the C. M. Lofton Grain Company.

The Tribune (Kan.) Grain & Implement Company is equipping its elevator with motor power. Other improvements may be made later.

The Farmers Elevator Company has remodeled its house at Sitka, Kan., and has installed new sprockets and a new chain drive.

The Crete Mills have leased the properties of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Merna, Neb., which recently went out of business.

Carl N. Thurow is operating as the Carl N. Thurow Grain Company his new 35,000-bushel elevator at Moscow, Kan., recently completed.

The elevator at Woodruff, Kan., formerly owned by the Farmers Union, has been purchased by W. H. and Perry Bandt, both elevator men.

A \$750 grain bin has been added to the plant of the Shannon Grain Company of Goodland, Kan., and the office is being remodeled and enlarged.

The Quaker Oats Company's new 2,000,000-bushel elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., was completed in time to receive the first shipment of new wheat.

With the return of J. H. Shriver to other duties, the firm of Shriver & Son at Coats, Kan., is now operating under the name of I. N. Shriver.

W. N. Harris has increased the storage capacity of his elevator at Rose Hill, Kan., with an additional bin. He has also installed a new motor.

The Dodge City (Kan.) Co-operative Exchange has improved its elevator with a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, a head drive, cleaner, and other equipment.

The new 175,000-bushel elevator of the Imperial Milling Company at Harper, Kan., is completed and in operation. The structure is of steel and concrete.

A dump grate has been installed in the elevator of Ira W. Reed at Selden, Kan. The motor has been moved to the cupola, and other repairs have been made.

The Haskell Grain Company is installing in its elevator at Sublette, Kan., a leg with capacity for elevating 2,500 bushels of wheat an hour. A 15-

horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Ball-bearing Motor will supply power. New ball bearings, new spouting, and a suction cleaner will also be installed.

The Foster Grain Company has improved the Wright-Leet Grain elevator at Ellis, Neb. (which it recently bought), with automatic scales and a truck dump.

The new 1,000,000-bushel elevator which is being erected at St. Joseph, Mo., for the Larabee Mills Company is about ready for operation, it is reported.

Anton Bartak has purchased the interest of Joseph Minarik in the Clarkson (Neb.) Milling & Grain Company and is now sole owner of that company.

The concrete work has been completed on the new grain storage plant which is under construction at Atchison, Kan., for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.

The Farmers Union Elevator Company is now operating its new plant at Ransom, Kan. The new elevator is equipped with the latest improved machinery.

F. A. Oline has recently purchased the Collingwood Grain Company of Sterling, Kan. He will operate this plant in connection with his present business.

The J. H. Salley Company has raised the cupola and increased the capacity of its elevator at Milner (Liberal p. o.) Kan. A 1,500-bushel leg has been installed.

The J. H. Teasdale Commission Company has taken over the Terminal Elevator at St. Louis, Mo., formerly operated by the Picker & Beardsley Commission Company.

The plant of the Security Elevator Company at Satanta, Kan., has been improved with an air blast car loader and two Fairbanks-Morse 10-horsepower enclosed motors.

The Lakin (Kan.) Equity Elevator has improved its plant with a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. The directors of the company plan to build a new elevator next spring.

W. R. Johnston reports that three overhead bins in his elevator at Coldwater, Kan., have been rebuilt and heavily rodded. A vacuum grain cleaner has been installed.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Federation of Omaha, Neb., has been formed by the Co-operative Grain Association of Nebraska. It is capitalized at \$100,000.

The Sublette (Kan.) Grain Company is building a modern 30 by 60 foot office building of brick construction. It contains four rooms and is equipped with modern appliances.

The Kansas Wheat Pool Co-operative Elevator Association will use as a service station for wheat the elevator at Norton, Kan., which it purchased from the Farmers Union.

The Rolla (Kan.) Co-operative Equity Exchange has increased its capacity 5,000 bushels, making its total capacity 30,000 bushels. Considerable new equipment has been installed.

Mead & Gardner are operating their new 10,000-bushel studded iron-clad elevator recently completed at Acres, Kan. It is equipped with a leg that elevates 2,500 bushels an hour.

The capacity of the elevator to be erected at Hutchinson, Kan., by the Davidson Grain Company, previously reported, is to be 300,000 bushels. Construction work is to start soon.

The Collingwood Grain Company has improved its 60,000-bushel elevator at Plains, Kan., with a 10-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor. The gas engine has been retained for emergency.

Roy Bacon and William Anderson of Benkelman, Neb., have applied to the railroad company for a suitable site on which to build a bean elevator. Work will start as soon as the site is granted.

The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Company has re-conditioned and equipped with new machinery the elevator at Carroll, Neb., which they recently bought. The house had been idle for several years.

The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has purchased the Thomas Ryan elevator at Brownell, Kan., which was formerly operated by the Home Elevator Company. The house has a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

The Clarence (Mo.) Grain Company is making extensive improvements at its plant. A new automatic dump has been installed. A new office building has replaced the old one which will be used for storage.

Contract has been let by the Security Elevator Company of Hutchinson, Kan., for the erection of an 850,000-bushel elevator. It will consist of 16 storage tanks and interstice bins. With this new house, the company will have a total storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

The Co-operative Grain Dealers of Sublette, Kan., was recently formed by farmers and business men.

The organization plans to build a 25,000-bushel elevator at an approximate cost of \$15,000. It will be ready in time to handle next year's crop. Of the proposed amount, \$10,000 has already been raised.

A 10-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor has been installed in the cupola of the Security Elevator at Ensign, Kan. The old 15-horsepower engine has been moved to Ryus where it replaces a 10-horsepower engine.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company is the outgrowth of the Hugoton (Kan.) Co-operative Equity Exchange which has been reorganized. The elevator has been rebuilt into a modern, quick handling plant of 15,000-bushels capacity.

Roy L. Cox, formerly with the Blanker Lumber & Grain Company of Hume, Mo., has established a grain, hay and feed business for himself. Work has started on a new warehouse and office. He will handle mixed feeds and do custom grinding.

The L. H. Pettit Grain Company has increased the capacity of its elevator at Satanta, Kan., 5,000 bushels; the pit has been enlarged and the head rebuilt; the handling capacity of the leg has also been increased to about 2,000 bushels an hour.

The Security Elevator Company of Hutchinson, Kan., in addition to the construction of new storage tanks, is installing new equipment which will double the handling capacity of the elevator. The house will be equipped to handle 125 cars daily.

John McCleery and Son of Pauline, Neb., have leased and are operating the old Duff elevator at Lawrence, Neb., which has been closed for many years. The house has been kept in good repair, it is reported. Max McCleery is resident manager of the plant.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company has equipped its elevator at Ensign, Kan., with new motors, one 10-horsepower and three five-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Ball-bearing Motors. Other modern improvements have been made.

The Security Elevator Company has completed and is now operating its new 17,000-bushel studded and iron-clad elevator at Trego (Copeland p. o.) Kan. The house has seven bins, a truck lift, steel grate, 15-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine, Scales, etc.

Gerald Ehernberger is operating a grain and feed business at Columbus, Neb., under the name of the Golden West Grain & Cereal Company. Mr. Ehernberger, who was president for many years of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Company, Inc., Schuyler, has leased the grain elevator and feed plant which were formerly a part of the Columbus (Neb.) Roller Mills. The elevator has a capacity of 55,000 bushels. He will later build a large feed mill.

WESTERN

Dolph & Jones have taken over and are operating the Lusk (Wyoming) elevator.

The Interocean Elevator at Downey, Idaho, has been equipped with a modern grain dump.

The Colorado Grain & Bean Company is building a grain and bean elevator at Sterling, Colo.

Channon & Long are building a 72 by 104 foot extension on their warehouse at Gridley, Calif.

The Farmers Warehouse Company of Ephrata, Wash., has improved its grain handling equipment.

The new 120,000-bushel concrete elevator of the Ritzville (Wash.) Milling Company has been completed.

The Kamiah (Idaho) Grain Company has improved its plant with a modern grain dump for bulk grain.

Plans are completed, it is reported, for the construction of a 650,000-bushel grain elevator at Tacoma, Wash.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company has completed its new 28,000-bushel grain elevator at Shelby, Mont.

Miller Bros. Company are constructing three additional storage tanks of 20,000 bushels capacity at St. Anthony, Idaho.

New motors and other equipment have been added to the plant of Winter Truesdell Diercks Company at Flaxville, Mont.

Ground has been broken for the construction of a new grain elevator at Moorcroft, Wyoming, for the Harris-Simpson Company.

The elevator of the Equity Co-operative Association at Brady, Mont., has been electrified and equipped with a new head drive.

The plant of the Vollmer-Clearwater Company at Culdesac, Idaho, has been improved with two electric motors and a cleaner and separator.

The McCartney-Markham Grain Company is the name under which M. V. McCartney is operating his new wholesale grain business at Denver, Colo.

The Davenport Mill & Elevator Company of Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to take over extensive elevator and mill properties in Davenport, Wash. The company was

incorporated by the Bird-Newell Company which recently purchased the old Big Bend Milling Company at Davenport.

The Crown Mills of Portland, Ore., will build additional grain storage of 300,000 bushels. This will give them a total storage of 650,000 bushels.

The W. C. Harris Company's elevator at Peetz, Colo., is to be reopened under the management of C. M. Depew, who managed the house for a number of years.

A. E. Lukens and D. C. Howard have formed a partnership and are doing a general grain business at Craigmont, Idaho. They are building an addition to their warehouse.

The Lieber Grain Company of Ft. Morgan, Colo., has filed dissolution papers. Ernest Lieber, former owner, will be associated with the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company of Omaha.

Lewis Staiert, agent of Strauss & Co., Inc., has taken over the management of the Northwestern Dock & Elevator warehouses at Garfield, Elberton, Cedar Creek, and Crabtree, Wash.

The Port Angeles (Wash.) Grain & Egg Company is operating in its new warehouse and office building. The company operated at the City dock while the buildings were being constructed.

The Fred Schwab Commission Company has completed its new 30,000-bushel elevator at Coulee, Wash. The house is equipped with modern machinery and is operated by electric motors.

The Mark P. Miller Milling Company of Colfax, Wash., which operates a line of warehouses in the Palouse territory, has taken over the warehouses of the Bassett Grain Company which they formerly leased to that company.

The new cribbed elevator being erected by the Orofino (Idaho) Rochdale Company (previously reported) will have a capacity of 33,000 bushels. It will be equipped with a gravity system, grain cleaner, hopper scales, etc.

The Farmers Union is operating its new 125,000-bushel elevator at Genesee, Idaho, recently completed. The plant is equipped with modern machinery. The Union now has a total storage capacity of 625,000 bushels.

The Craigmont (Idaho) Produce Company, recently formed by E. R. Lenz, O. H. Carrick, and C. E. Munn, is operating a general grain and warehouse business. The warehouse is being enlarged to handle bulk grain.

The Michelson Grain Company of Genesee, Idaho, has moved into new quarters and has installed new grain handling equipment. Two unloading platforms have recently been completed, and two machines have been installed for elevating grain into cars.

The Diamond Flour Mills at The Dalles, Ore., owned by Kerr-Gifford & Co., are being remodeled and newly equipped to function as a public elevator. Four bins of 12,000-bushels capacity each are being reconstructed. The company has also enlarged its milling capacity.

The plant of the old Boulder (Colo.) Mill & Elevator Company has been purchased by the Moody-Warren Commercial Company of Ft. Collins and Timnath. The newly acquired elevator has a capacity of 50,000 bushels and was purchased to add to the company's storage capacity.

Machinery is being installed in the new plant of the Ralston Purina Company at Denver, Colo., which will operate early this fall. The plant includes grain elevators, feed mill, warehouse, two large molasses tanks, a power house, office buildings, etc. The construction is of brick and reinforced concrete. The new machinery includes grain cleaning equipment, automatic feeders, mixers, driers, automatic scales, spiral chutes, etc. The feed mill will handle 1,000 cars a month.

CANADA

The Cameron Grain Company has been organized in Winnipeg, Man., with a capital of \$100,000.

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Company plans the erection of a \$300,000 elevator at Moose Jaw.

A 5,000,000-bushel grain elevator will be erected this fall at Prescott, Ont., by a Canadian syndicate it is reported.

The new 2,000,000-bushel elevator at Sarnia, Ont., is now in operation, although construction work is not quite completed.

A new feed plant of 100 tons daily capacity and a grain storage unit of 50,000 bushels are under construction at Markham, Ont., for Reesor's Mar-mills, Ltd.

The McLaughlin Elevator Company has taken over the chain of 14 elevators formerly controlled by the Gold Grain Company of Winnipeg; also its interest in the Assiniboine Grain Company.

Work started in July on the new 1,100,000-bushel grain storage unit for the Halifax (N. S.) Harbor (previously reported) and will be completed November 15.

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Nira, Iowa.—Lightning recently destroyed the grain elevator here.

Cando, N. D.—The Brumbaugh elevator and about 1,000 bushels of grain burned.

Lawton, Mich.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of A. K. Zinn & Co. on August 14.

Hooker, Okla.—The Panhandle elevator burst recently because of overloading, it is reported.

Hennessey, Okla.—Fire destroyed on September 3 the elevator of the Star Mill & Elevator Company.

Braymer, Mo.—Fire severely damaged on August 28 the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Association.

Strassburg, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Pool elevator, containing 9,000 bushels of grain, burned August 30.

East Waco, Texas.—Fire damaged the plant of the Central Farm Products Company to the extent of \$25,000.

Silverton, Texas.—Fire totally destroyed the elevator of the Roberts Grain & Seed Company on August 18.

New London, Iowa.—Fire destroyed the New London Farmers Elevator recently, causing a loss of about \$30,000.

Gleichen, Alta.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the Pioneer Grain Company on July 29. The plant was insured.

Clayton, New Mexico.—Fire recently destroyed the plant of the C. H. Black Grain Company, causing a loss of about \$15,000.

Kamiah, Idaho.—A severe wind storm blew one section of the warehouse of the Kamiah Grain Company onto a freight car.

Stanley, N. D.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Elevator on August 27, causing a loss of \$30,000. The company plans to rebuild.

Craven, S. D.—Fire recently destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company. The house is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$16,000.

Islay, Alta.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Liberty Grain Company at Islay, 16 miles east of Vermilion. Damage is estimated at \$12,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fire swept the building of the seed firm of Otto Schwill & Co. on August 6, causing a loss of \$60,000. Insurance covered the loss.

Niagara, N. D.—The elevator of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association was recently destroyed by fire. Loss is estimated at \$10,000.

Amsterdam, Mo.—Fire destroyed the \$3,000 warehouse of Amos H. Hall on August 10. An elevator near the warehouse escaped without damage.

Dundee, Minn.—Fire recently destroyed the Farmers Co-operative Grain Elevator which was half full of grain. The loss is estimated at \$35,000.

Rosenburg, Mich.—Fire recently destroyed the elevator of the Kerr Grain & Hay Company. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The plant was insured.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fire destroyed the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad Warehouse, occupied by Atlanta Flour & Grain Company, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Tyler, Minn.—Fire severely damaged the elevator of the Tyler Co-operative Company on August 25. The blaze is reported to have started from a hot bearing.

Rugby (Pontiac p. o.) Ill.—I. G. Cady, manager of the Pontiac Farmers Elevator, injured one of his hands when he caught it between the elevator spout and a car door.

Stampede (Columbus p. o.) N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota elevator containing 10,000 bushels of grain burned to the ground on August 26, causing a total loss.

Wabasso, Minn.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Company, about 5,000 bushels of grain, and a car of rye. The plant and grain were insured.

Gwinner, N. D.—Fire damaged severely on August 29 the elevator of the Gwinner Farmers Elevator Company. The fire is thought to have originated in the hot box.

Fairfield, Idaho.—Fire totally destroyed the large elevator on the Selby ranch, leased to the Fairfield Elevator Company. The warehouse and two box cars were also destroyed.

Omaha, Neb.—Fire destroyed on August 19 the elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, holding thousands of bushels of grain. Damage is estimated at \$500,000. The fire threatened adjacent

buildings and oil tanks. The house will probably be rebuilt, but not on the present site, according to C. T. Sturtevant, president. It was fully insured. (See further details elsewhere in this issue.)

Walnut, Ill.—One side of the Walnut (Ill.) Elevator gave way recently, spilling about a carload of grain on the ground. The grain was restored to another part of the elevator with small loss.

Manitou, Man.—Fire recently destroyed elevator No. 34 of the Ogilvie Grain Company, the elevator of the Lake of the Woods Flour & Milling Company, and six Canadian Pacific box cars. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Des Moines, Iowa.—A grain explosion tore open eight elevator bins of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Company on August 21, causing a damage of around \$80,000. About a half million bushels of wheat were dumped on the ground.

Norborne, Mo.—Fire destroyed the elevator owned by G. D. Viles and operated by the Norborne Grain Company. A nearby warehouse was saved, but about 1,800 bushels of wheat were destroyed. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Wellsburg, Iowa.—Fire recently destroyed the elevator of Riekens & Frerichs, causing a total loss. The house contained considerable grain at the

time of the fire. Defective wiring is thought to have caused the blaze. The owners plan to rebuild soon.

South Whitley, Ind.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company on August 10, causing a loss of \$30,000. Six or seven thousand bushels of grain were also destroyed. The fire started in a pile of cobs and is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

West Liberty, Iowa.—George Schaffer, owner of the West Liberty Elevator was seriously injured recently when he was thrown from a wagon load of grain. The horses started suddenly while he was standing on the wheel, and he was thrown to the ground striking his head and shoulders.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Over 20,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed in a recent fire in a grain warehouse of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, located at Riffle, three miles from Walla Walla. The warehouse and grain were covered by insurance. The loss to the grain is estimated at about \$23,000.

Georgetown, Minn.—The double elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., burned August 29. Estimated loss is \$20,000. The house contained about 8,000 bushels of grain at the time. Defective wiring in the feed department is believed to have caused the fire.

Greenfield, Ind.—Fire destroyed the Otto Rittig elevator on August 14. Loss to building, machinery, and grain, consisting of 1,400 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of oats, amounted to \$18,000. The loss on the grain, half of which belonged to the Farmers Wheat Pool, was covered by insurance. The building, valued at \$15,000, was insured for \$8,000. The loss was confined to the elevator which is not located near other buildings. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire.

OBITUARY

BASKETT.—Thomas Baskett, Sr., retired grain and seed man of Henderson, Ky., died in Louisville, Ky., August 29. He was 53 years old.

BELL.—Nathan O. Bell, grain buyer of Yanketown, died at Evansville, Ind., following a short illness. His widow and six children survive him. He was 55 years old.

BINKLEY.—W. R. Binkley, founder of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, died recently at Oklahoma City, Okla. He was 82 years old. Mr. Binkley entered the grain business at Kingfisher, Okla., in 1890, and later operated at Wichita, Arkansas City, Kan., and Oklahoma City.

BISHOP.—George W. Bishop, retired grain dealer of Palestine, Ill., recently died. He was 83 years old.

DALRYMPLE.—William F. Dalrymple, former president of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, and president of the local grain company bearing his name, died September 3. He was 58 years old. Mr. Dalrymple had been in the grain business for 35 years. He was ill for several months. His widow and three children survive him.

DONNELLY.—William J. Donnelly, one of the pioneer members of the Baltimore, Md., Chamber of Commerce, died August 13. He was 71 years old. He was prominent as a leader in local insurance and finance.

ENGLAND.—Charles England, retired grain dealer, former president of the Grain Dealers National Association, and four times president of the Baltimore (Md.) Chamber of Commerce, died August 31 at his home in Baltimore, following a long illness. He was 79 years old.

FICK.—Louis T. Fick, grain, flour and feed dealer at North Tonawanda, N. Y., for 35 years, died at his home there. He was 62 years old.

FLOWERS.—Herbert J. Flowers, grain elevator operator at Hayward, Okla., died recently, following a three months' illness. His widow and eight children survive him.

FOSS.—Hans A. Foss, representative of a Duluth grain commission firm for 40 years, and Norse-American author, died at Minot, N. D. He was 78 years old. His widow and five children survive him.

FRANTZ.—T. E. Frantz, engaged at one time in the elevator business at Frankfort, Ind., died at his home in Swayzee, following a stroke of paralysis. His widow and a daughter survive him.

GAGE.—Joseph P. Gage, former Minneapolis grain dealer, and member of the Winnipeg (Man.) Grain Exchange, died August 18 at Tucson, Ariz., where he had been for the past eight months. He was 45 years old. Mr. Gage was a member of the

firm of Stinson & Gage, and was connected for years with C. E. Lewis Company. He left Minneapolis in 1922 for Winnipeg where he also engaged in the grain business. His widow, a son, a daughter, and a brother survive him.

HARPER.—George C. Harper, member of the Minneapolis, Minn., Chamber of Commerce for 20 years, died August 16 at his home in Seattle, Wash. He was 84 years old. His widow survives him.

HAYWARD.—Orrin V. Hayward, pit broker for Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., died suddenly of meningitis. He was 40 years old. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

JONES.—John O. Jones, retired Milwaukee grain dealer, died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., where he had lived for the past 18 years. Mr. Jones died of injuries received in a recent automobile accident. He was 70 years old.

KERR.—J. C. Kerr, of the Kerr Hay Company, Kansas City, Mo., was drowned a few weeks ago when he fell into the Lake of the Woods in Swope Park.

KNEFLER.—Ernest Knefler, president of Knefler-Bates Manufacturing Company, vice president of Indianapolis Consumers & Byproducts Company, and vice president of the Hurty-Peck Company, died at Indianapolis, Ind., August 23. He was the first secretary-treasurer of the American Hominy Company. He was 49 years old.

MCDONALD.—James S. McDonald, of the McDonald Grain Company at Morton, Ill., died recently of a heart attack. He was 35 years old. His widow, one son, five brothers and five sisters survive him.

McMORRAN.—Henry G. McMorran, formerly proprietor of an elevator and flour mill at Port Huron, Mich., died recently.

MCNEILL.—W. J. McNeill, Dominion grain inspector, with headquarters at Toronto, Ont., died recently at his home in Kingston. Before his appointment as inspector, Mr. McNeill was associated with James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., of Kingston. Three sons and three daughters survive him.

MILLER.—F. F. Miller, who opened a grain business and general store at Eden Prairie, Minn., in 1881, died recently. He was 70 years old. At the time of his death he was postmaster at his station. His widow and four sons survive him.

MORELOCK.—James Burr Morelock, grain dealer at Oakesdale, Wash., died recently. His widow, a son, and other relatives survive him.

NOFTSKER.—Benjamin Noftsker, retired elevator man, died at his home in Rochester, Ind. He was 83 years old. His widow, a son, and a brother survive him.

O'HALLORAN.—Michael B. O'Halloran, associ-

ated for 48 years with the Hunting Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., died August 8 at his home in Austin, Minn. He was 71 years old. He was general supervisor of elevators and had served as traveling auditor. His widow and a son survive him.

PEPPER.—J. C. Pepper, engaged for many years in the feed trade at California, Pa., died suddenly August 21. He was 55 years old.

REED.—Frank Reed, manager of the Pattonsburg (Mo.) Grain & Produce Company, died recently following an operation.

REISDORF.—John Reisdorf, veteran elevator man and director of the Speltz Grain & Coal Company, Rochester, Minn., died August 14. He was 67 years old.

RIGSBY.—James T. Rigsbey, former member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and grain dealer

at Chesterfield, Ill., died at his home there August 27.

RIVARD.—P. L. Rivard, in the elevator business at Pocahontas, Iowa for many years, died recently at his home there. His widow and six children survive him.

SMITH.—J. B. Smith, president of the Farmers Co-operative exchange of Kingsdown, Kan., died recently. He was buried at Bucklin, Kan. He located in Kansas in 1886.

WEBB.—W. W. Webb, manager of the Hosey Luth Grain Elevator at Fulton, S. D., was killed recently in an automobile accident. He was 70 years old.

WILLIAMS.—John C. Williams, of Bissell & Williams, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for more than 25 years, recently died. He was 84 years old.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

The Brunswick (Mo.) Elevator Company has installed a Jay Bee feed grinder.

J. T. Raine has added a Jay Bee Feed Grinder to his equipment at Fairview, Pa.

J. J. Moll has installed a grain cleaner in his feed and seed store at Mt. Vernon, Ind.

G. E. Pryor is opening a wholesale and retail feed store at Whitewright, Texas.

The Hayes Feed Company of Little Rock, Ark., has opened a branch at Cabot, Ark.

The Hominy (Okla.) Grain Company is constructing a building to house a feed grinder.

Harold Morley has installed a Jay Bee Feed Grinder in his elevator at Osterdock.

The Choteau (Okla.) Elevator Company is building an addition to house a feed grinder.

William Meewes has equipped his plant at New Liberty, Iowa, with a Jay Bee Feed Grinder.

The Farmers Equity Company has installed a Jay Bee Feed Grinder in its plant at Lucas, Ohio.

A feed storage addition is being constructed adjoining the MacMarr store at Brewster, Wash.

The Farmers Elevator Company plans to install a feed grinder in its elevator at Coldwater, Kan.

The Shellabarger Grain Products Company has started work on its soy bean mill at Decatur, Ill.

W. J. McCarthy has added a new electric truck dump to his feed equipment at Rock Falls, Ill.

A feed grinder will be installed this fall in the plant of the Lowry Grain Company at Englewood, Kan.

A large feed mixing machine has been installed in the plant of the Pigeon (Mich.) Elevator Company.

William Bivens is rebuilding his feed store at Maravia, Iowa, which was damaged by fire last winter.

The Lafayette (Colo.) Elevator Company has improved its feed department with a Jay Bee Feed Grinder.

The Purina Feed Store now operating at Pickton, Texas, is opening a branch store at Sulphur Springs.

The Scotia (Neb.) Grain & Supply Company has improved its equipment with a Jay Bee Feed Grinder.

A belt-driven Haines Feed Mixer has been installed in the plant of Fred L. Sickman at Lancaster, Pa.

Paul Peterson is erecting a building near his elevator at Montezuma, Iowa, for the storage of feeds and seeds.

The Kearney Elevator Company of Grinnell, Iowa, is now handling feed in addition to its grain receipts.

A new Jay Bee Feed Grinder has been installed in the plant of James Harvey Grain Company at Elkhart, Ill.

The Commerce Milling & Elevator Company has installed a Jay Bee Feed Grinder in its plant at Wichita, Kan.

The Turner Mill & Feed Company has improved its plant at Abilene, Texas, with new feed grinding machinery.

A Haines Feed Mixer with belt has been added to the equipment of the Murphy Products Company at Burlington, Wis.

Allied Mills, Inc., has been formed, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Ind., to control the recent merger of the American Milling Company and the McMillen Feed Company. It has been incorporated

with 2,000,000 shares of no par value by D. W. McMillen, J. F. Kline, George F. Buist, and F. B. Shoaf, all of Fort Wayne.

The Walker Grain & Coal Company plans to install a feed grinder this fall in its elevator at South Hutchinson, Kan.

The Roberts Feed & Produce Company's plant at Brookville, Ind., has been improved with a Jay Bee Feed Grinder.

W. E. Scott is operating a feed grinding business at Hamilton, Ill., under the name of the Carthage Milling Company.

A Haines Feed Mixer has been added to the equipment of the Hoosier Mineral Feed Company of Greenwood, Ind.

The Duff Grain Elevator at Johnson, Neb., has been leased by L. W. Sage. An electric dump has been installed.

Michael Riley has leased the new 20,000-bushel elevator recently completed for William Hollstein at Hay Springs, Neb.

The plant of the Idaho Egg Producers at Twin Falls, Idaho, has been improved with a motor-driven Haines Feed Mixer.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Callaway, Neb., is completing a new addition to house its feed grinding machinery.

The Lamprecht Grain & Implement Company is remodeling its elevator at Eden, Ill., for the installation of a feed grinder.

The Central Feed & Produce Company has improved its plant at Kirkwood, Ill., with a motor-driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Huddleston & Wood, feed dealers at Cabot, Ark., have purchased a new warehouse and store from A. J. Stephens of Searcy, Ark.

A warehouse for flour and feed storage is being built adjoining the elevator of the Power Elevator Company at Little Falls, Minn.

The Farmers Feed & Produce Company of Osage City, Kan., has been taken over by T. G. French of the Osage Dairy Products Company.

George Kroll of Galva, Ill., has bought the old Dole elevator at Alton, Ill., which he will remodel and convert into a feed grinding unit.

M. C. and Davenport Edwards have acquired the Shields-Geise Lumber Company's plant at Dawson, Ga., for the manufacture of stock feed.

A feed unit has been built adjoining the elevator of the Mandan (N. D.) Farmers Elevator Company. A new feed grinder has been installed.

The Chapman Feed & Seed Company of Janesville, Wis., has leased the feed grinding equipment of the Doyon Lumber Company at Edgerton.

Albert Lammers has repurchased the J. S. Carter feed store at Stuttgart, Ark., which he is operating as the Stuttgart Hay, Grain & Feed Company.

The Fernando Valley Feed & Fuel Company is doubling the capacity of its plant at Van Nuys, Calif. The improvements will cost around \$25,000.

Capitalized at \$5,000, the Texas Feed Company of Waco, Texas, has been incorporated. Incorporators are H. L. Stover, W. C. Pettigrew, and E. C. Street.

A barley steamer has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Platte Valley Mill & Elevator at Ft. Morgan, Colo. This equipment prepares the grain for feed.

The Winfield (Kan.) Farmers Union Co-operative Association has built a bin for use in connection with its feed grinder which is connected with a 40-horsepower General Electric Motor through a

Tex-rope drive. Two tanks of 12,000 gallons capacity each have been put up for the company's gasoline and oil business.

Thomas Crang has purchased the feed and coal business of his brother, C. E. Crang, at Clinton, Ill. The former has managed the business for the past five years.

The feed, seed and grain business of Andrews & Son at Woodland, Wash., has been purchased by F. W. Burlingham. Mr. Burlingham sold his feed business last year.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Hanley Falls, Minn., is completing a structure to house its new feed grinder. The cost of the house and grinder will approximate \$3,000.

G. W. Tucker has taken on a branch feed store with the recent purchase of the W. D. English business at Burns City, Ind. He is building an addition to his store at Shoals.

The Berry Seed & Feed Company of Wichita Falls, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. Incorporators are G. L. Berry, J. E. Mytinger, and C. L. Murphy.

The Jackson Flour & Feed Company of Detroit Lakes, Minn., has added a new department for the manufacture of poultry feeds. A two-ton Haines Feed Mixer has recently been installed.

Chatterton & Sons of Lansing, Mich., have purchased ground in North Kansas City, Mo., on which they will erect a bean warehouse, 75 by 350 feet. Other buildings will be added to the plant.

Wolf & Co., Inc., has been organized to conduct a feed business at Mercersburg, Pa. A building 40 by 60 feet is in process of construction. A fertilizer mixing plant will be erected next year.

The Toledo (Ohio) Grain & Milling Company is rebuilding its feed plant which was recently destroyed by fire. New machinery is now being installed, and the plant will soon be in operation.

J. C. Johnson and Charles Treadway will engage in the feed and coal business at Mt. Sterling, Ky. They have purchased and will occupy the building and yard formerly used by James E. Gay.

The Quisenberry Feed Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo., has recently merged with the Finch Products Company, as announced by G. Schmeirer, president of the first-mentioned company.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company has taken over and is operating the Alfalfa Mills at Dodge City, Kan. The plant consists of a 20,000-bushel elevator and mill. The name "Alfalfa Mills" is being retained.

The Mickelson Lumber & Supply Company, dealers in feed, lumber, etc., at Black Earth, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Incorporators are J. C. Hopkins, A. Shower, and Alfred Mickelson.

A warehouse for feed storage is being built adjoining the elevator of the Power Elevator Company of Royalton, Minn. The building is 24 by 16 feet and has a cement foundation. The company will be able to handle feed in carload lots.

The A. B. Peterson elevator at Doran, Minn., recently purchased by M. S. Smith and E. J. Colleton, as previously reported, is to be equipped with a flax mill and an attrition mill. The plant will be operated as the Doran Grain Company and will handle both grain and feeds.

The Johnson & Son Seed Company of Tulsa, Okla., has added a feed department to its line and has reincorporated under the name of the Johnson Seed & Feed Corporation. The capital stock has been increased to \$200,000. The company will manufacture poultry and dairy feeds, and plans to increase the capacity of its mill.

Ground was broken on August 31 for a two-story and basement feed warehouse adjoining the Buffalo (N. Y.) plant of the Pratt Food company of Philadelphia. The new structure will be a prolongation of the present large warehouse, and will be of reinforced concrete. The new warehouse will add 50,000 square feet of additional storage space. Other buildings and additional equipment are contemplated for the Buffalo plant.

IN THE COURTS

A receiver has been appointed for the Condit Farmers Co-operative Company which operates elevators at Sunbury, Condit, and Centerburg, Ohio. Walter H. Mulzer and Homer C. Smith have been appointed co-receivers.

Creditors and stockholders of the Welton (Iowa) Elevator Company have filed a petition for dissolution of the company and for restraining principals from leasing all of the property. They charge that the company has paid no dividends in the last five years. The petition asks for a receiver to take charge and dispose of the business.

FIELD SEEDS

BURR CLOVER SEED MOVING

The Burr Clover seed trade gained momentum during the four weeks ended August 20, from scattered reports received from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Up to that date about 65 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers, compared with 30 per cent a month earlier. Prices for screened seed ranged mostly \$7 to \$9 a 100 pounds and were mostly unchanged from those of the month before.

"WINTER-PROOFING" SEED

Care of seed corn, aside from protection against insects, rodents, and other incidental sources of injury, hinges mainly on moisture content, states J. H. Stringfield, of the Ohio experiment station at Wooster.

If well dried, he suggests, seed corn will not be harmed by winter temperature. If poorly dried, zero weather is likely either to greatly weaken or kill it. Some sort of artificial drying in the fall is desirable, and germination tests are essential.

SEED FIRM FILES COMPLAINT ON SOY BEAN RATES

The Chambers Seed Company, of Louisville, Ky., late last month filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The seed firm asks for a cease-and-desist order on certain rates, and the establishment of "just and reasonable" rates on soy beans, in bulk or bags, from points in Delaware, and Pennsylvania to Louisville, and to New Albany, Ind. Reparation also is asked.

SEED RYE MOVING AT HIGHER PRICES

Movement of seed rye in the South was accelerated during the four weeks ended August 20 as growers tended to sell more freely at advancing prices. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the crop had been sold up to that date, compared with 20 per cent the month before. Movement was most active during the month in Georgia and Tennessee.

Prices to growers advanced about 15 cents per bushel. On August 20 growers were offered mostly \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel in Georgia, \$1.50 to \$1.75 in South Carolina and \$1.25 to \$1.50 in North Carolina and Tennessee.

\$15,000,000 BETTER-SEED FUND FOR RUMANIA

The sum of 500,000,000 lei (\$30,000,000) has been appropriated for agricultural improvement, approximately 50 per cent of which will be spent for seed improvement according to a report from Sproull Fouche, commercial attache at Bucharest, Rumania. Since the expropriation of the lands of Rumania and their division among the peasants, who have paid very little attention to seed selection, the quality of the production, as well as production per acre of all grain have suffered.

The authorities are now fully alive to the bene-

fits to be derived from the use of better seed, and, in addition to very considerable expenditures for plant breeding, the government expects to spend about 50,000,000 lei (\$3,000,000) for seed cleaning machines which will be resold to farmers at 75 per cent of cost, payable over two years without interest. All sums collected from farmers on this account will be re-invested in other seed cleaners.

SEED OATS MOVING FASTER

Movement of seed oats in the South was slightly faster than a year ago. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that to August 20, growers had sold 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the crop, compared with about 30 per cent a year ago. Movement was most rapid in Oklahoma and Georgia, where 60 per cent to 70 per cent had moved. In Texas about 45 per cent had been sold. Movement was somewhat slower in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia, where 20 per cent to 30 per cent had left the hands of growers.

Prices offered to growers on August 20 ranged mostly 75 cents to 85 cents per bushel in Georgia and North Carolina, 65 cents to 75 cents in South Carolina, 50 cents to 60 cents in Tennessee, and 40 cents to 50 cents in Oklahoma and Texas. These prices averaged about five cents per bushel higher than those of a month earlier.

RED TOP HIGHER

Movement of Red Top seed from the hands of growers has been slightly faster than a year ago. About 10 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to August 20, compared with 5 per cent last year and 5 per cent to 10 per cent two years ago. Average movement for the past 10 years at corresponding dates has been 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

Threshing was in progress on August 20. Early threshing was turning out poorer than had been expected. Light, chaffy seed resulted from premature ripening in some localities. The quality was regarded as fair by about two-thirds of the shippers and mostly poor by the remaining one-third of them.

Growers were offered higher prices than last year and the year before, but were not selling freely. On August 20 prices to growers average 15 cents per pound for clean or "fancy" seed. Prices on corresponding dates have averaged 11 cents in 1923, 10½ cents in 1927, 21 cents in 1926, 18½ cents in 1925, 11 cents in 1924 and 13½ cents for the period 1917 to 1923, inclusive.

INDIANA SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

Both wholesalers and retailers of seed in Indiana report early September as bringing an improvement in trade, and indications are that the fall and early trade in the seed line will be as good, if not better than the corresponding period of last year.

Louis L. Kindermann, of William Kindermann's Sons, retail seed dealers at Boomville, with his wife and daughter, Lois, has returned from Piney Ridge, Minn., where they spent the heated season. Mr. Kindermann, who was in poor health when he went north, has greatly improved and his friends now hope for his complete recovery.

Farmers in Indiana have been extremely busy during the past few weeks in breaking their wheat ground preparatory to fall sowing. In some sections of the state drouths have prevailed, which delayed the farmers more or less in their work. Rains

in the southern part of the state early in September greatly aided the farmers and the rain fall also was beneficial to late corn.

J. J. Moll, seed and feed store operator of Mt. Vernon, has installed at his place of business a machine that will take the buckhorn out of the clover. The machine is electrically operated and many farmers have availed themselves of the opportunity of using it.

There was a field meeting recently on a farm near Branchville, to study and discuss soy bean varieties. The meeting was arranged by Christ Held, county agricultural agent of Perry County and speakers from the Purdue University made talks. The soy bean crop in many parts of Indiana is larger than that of last year.

J. A. McCarty, of the J. A. McCarty Seed Company, of Evansville, is back from a trip to Vincennes and Terre Haute, where he inspected his branch stores. He reports trade conditions at this time to be quite satisfactory.

Misses Isabel and Alice Purcell, daughters of Guy Purcell, manager of the Purcell Seed Company at Evansville, have entered Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind.

The clover crop in Johnson County, according to a late report from Franklin, is regarded as normal, but growers say the price will not reach that of last year when \$18 to \$22 a bushel was paid. Because of the bad season last year, farmers were discouraged and did not sow as heavily this year. The prevalence of dodder in many of the fields is detrimental to the growth. The yield of Clover in the southern and central parts of the state this year has been quite satisfactory, reports indicate.

ADVICE FOR CARLOAD BUYERS OF PURE SEED

A grave seed grain situation exists in the Northwest, according to H. R. Sumner, executive secretary of the Northwest Crop Improvement Association who has just completed a survey of the seed fields of North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota. The problem confronting all those interested in crops of better quality lies in the fact that so many growers of pure seed are inclined to sell their crop on the open market rather than hold it over until the normal demand for good seed next spring.

Discriminating farmers, elevator managers and business men should locate their seed supply immediately, suggests Mr. Sumner. The supply of pure seed is greater than it was last year although it is still inadequate to meet the needs of the Northwest. Those who wish to obtain carload lots of pure seed should contract for their needs now for if they wait until next spring they will find much of the purest seed to have been marketed.

"In my four weeks' inspection trip," says Mr. Sumner, "I was surprised to find so many men with the impression that it is necessary to go to Canada for pure seed stock. That may have been the case several years ago, but it is not the situation at present. I walked over many acres of seed fields in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota that were pure and showed high breeding. We have seed fields and seed growers in the Northwest with a quality product that makes it unnecessary to look exclusively to Canada."

The Northwest Crop Improvement Association, 408 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, will be glad to write those in the Northwest who are interested in finding good, pure seed.

SEED WARNING FROM PURDUE

Officials of the agricultural department of Purdue University are devoting considerable time to propaganda for seeding the next wheat crop. Many new wheats were brought into Indiana during the past year, and farmers particularly are urged to use caution in the selection of varieties which have no record of performance except during the past favorable season, in preference to the tried and tested varieties.

Some of these new wheats are apparently standard varieties grown under different names in other states. The situation no doubt will add to the confusion of growers in their selection. Before paying high premiums for these new wheats, farmers are urged to consider varieties of known origin and proven performance. Under the favorable conditions for wheat during the past winter, no de-

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termination of winter hardiness could be made of these new wheats.

There promises to be a good supply of seed wheat of fair quality of the standard Soft wheat varieties recommended for Indiana, such as Michigan Amber, Trumbull, Fultz, all smooth wheats, and Ruby and Gladden, bearded wheats. The soil and crop department of the university has promised farmers aid in locating good seed if they have difficulty.

WISCONSIN SEED NOTES

By C. O. SKINROOD

The state of Wisconsin is going to have an excellent quality crop of Clover seed this season if the reports of the Milwaukee seed handlers can be believed. Some of them declare that the quality will probably be the best for the last 10 years.

* * *

The supply of Timothy seed is expected to be large as the harvest was abundant. The demand for the seed up to this time has only been fair. Despite this large yield the market has started with an advance. This is declared by seed handlers as not indicative of what the market will be later in the season when the full volume of supplies are concentrated on the market. Declines are expected.

* * *

There will be only a fair crop of Alsike according to the leading Milwaukee seed handlers. They point out that a very large part of the crop will not grade right up to top quality. In fact most of the harvest will be considerably under grade despite the fact that some of the samples grade right up to excellent quality. The demand has been pretty good to date. The price has gone down about \$1 a bushel in the last thirty days.

* * *

Only a short crop of Sweet Clover can be expected, according to the local handlers of seeds. It seems that the Wisconsin growers of Sweet Clover seed have been very much discouraged by the low prices for this class of seeds for the last two years and hence many of them have decided to get out of that line.

* * *

The White Clover seed production of Wisconsin this year will be small, Milwaukee seed handlers stating that very little of this seed is being raised in the state now. The supply is said to be small and the demand is equally negligible.

* * *

A much bigger crop of Alfalfa seed is looked for than a year ago. Yields are reported to be good in the Dakotas, in Montana and Idaho as well as in the chief producing states in the Southwest. There is little of the new seed available, as yet. A steady market is looked for in this branch of the trade.

* * *

Red Clover seed is being quoted largely from \$24 to \$25 for the good grades, which is about \$2 less than the prices which prevailed for the old seed.

* * *

The situation in seed corn in Wisconsin has changed radically according to Milwaukee seed handlers who assert that there is likely to be another serious shortage in this class of seed. Claims are made that corn is not ripening as it should in this state and this is bound to mean a very short supply of seed. Many contracts are already reported signed up for the Nebraska seed with prices ranging around \$2.25.

* * *

Some extensive tests of Clover seed are being made by the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. The active tests will cover seed grown in 22 states and several foreign countries. A. L. Stone, the seed commissioner will have something like 100 plots of these seeds, each about one fortieth of an acre in size. The tests already show that the hardiest seed comes from the coldest states. It has been found that clover seed grown in southern part of Wisconsin is exceptionally hardy because it has to stand hard winters, often without any snow coverage or protection. The foreign seed is making an exceptionally poor showing.

* * *

Estimates have been made that weed seeds are causing an annual loss to the state of \$47,000,000. Careful estimates have been made by experts that the weed tax for each farmer in Wisconsin is around \$249 each year, thus making the weed tax higher than the cash tax paid by most farmers.

WHITE CLOVER SEED CROP LARGE

Production of White Clover seed is expected to be slightly larger than last year in Wisconsin, much larger in Louisiana but somewhat smaller in Idaho, according to information obtained from growers and shippers by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop last year was somewhat smaller than those of 1927 and 1926.

Early pasture conditions were more favorable

than the year before in Wisconsin and acreage saved for seed was expected to be as great or slightly greater than the year before. Weather and other conditions were reported as favorable for saving the seed crop and somewhat larger yield per acre than last year was expected. In Idaho acreage was indicated to be somewhat smaller than last year. Acreage showed further increase in Louisiana, where it was reduced two years ago on account of flood waters. Yield per acre was also expected larger than last year. In Idaho acreage decreased.

TIMOTHY SEED CROP SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Production of Timothy seed is expected to be slightly larger than last year mostly on account of increased acreage left for seed in some of the important districts. Based upon the recent reports of hundreds of growers and country shippers, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the crop to be about 10 to 15 per cent larger than the unusually small 1928 crop.

Drought reduced the crop in only a few districts, namely, the Dakotas and northern Minnesota this year, in contrast with damage to nearly all districts last year. In general climatic conditions were more favorable than a year ago. Little or no insect damage was reported although rust was reported by several growers.

Having a larger hay crop and more abundant pastures than last year, the demand for feed was not so urgent as last summer, when the hay crop was short and the pastures were thin; consequently a relatively larger acreage was left for seed. Rains prevailed at hay cutting time in some sections and acreage was left for seed which otherwise would have been cut for hay.

TELLS OF HEAD HUNTERS' SEED FESTIVALS IN BORNEO

William O. Krohn, Chicago alienist, whose trip to the land of Dyak head hunters, inspired his book, "In Borneo Jungles", relates the elaborate ceremony to which the alleged wild men and women of Borneo subject their rice seed before and after planting.

Under the Dutch regime, the Borneo head hunting dance is on the wane, but the rice seed ceremonies have the tacit approval of the government and these ancient rites continue with no little flourish.

To the American rice grower who simply gets his seed from the dealer, plants it, and lets it go at that, the Borneo seed ceremony will seem a little overdone. The Dyak tribesmen, however, have no Borneo Seed Improvement Association to conjure good crops for them so the following hocus pocus is looked upon as very important.

The festival of sowing lasts eight days. The first day, the rajah of each village goes into the rice fields with his family, and stamps around, working hard at looking solemn and giving things a good start.

On the second day, the priestesses of sowing enter the field wearing masks without which no Borneo rice crop, it is thought, can amount to much. Meanwhile, only the actual sowers and storehousemen can handle the seed. Borneo maidens, ordained as seed priestesses, so the tradition goes, become spirits when the masks are worn. Since spirits are believed to possess the power of bringing back souls or ghosts of men who die, the masked dancers are believed to have the power to decoy and detain souls of the rice grain.

To this end, the leader is provided with a crook staff with which she catches the etherel souls of rice grains.

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| 3 | .15 | .17 | .20 | .25 | .30 |
| 3 1/2 | .17 | .20 | .23 | .29 | .34 |
| 4 | .19 | .21 | .25 | .31 | .37 |
| 4 1/2 | | .24 | .28 | .35 | .42 |
| 5 | | .26 | .31 | .39 | .46 |
| 6 | | .31 | .37 | .46 | .55 |
| 7 | | .37 | .43 | .54 | .65 |
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NEW YORK SEED TRADE ACTIVE

By C. K. TRAFTON

In spite of generally unfavorable weather, leading distributors of seeds in this territory report that business in practically all varieties was fully up to normal during the past month, the volume in some cases being larger than it was last year. Occasional light to moderate rains fell over scattered areas, but they were by no means general nor protracted and reports from some sections described the drouth as the worst in about 30 years.

Nevertheless, jobbers, retailers and ultimate users displayed much more willingness to anticipate fall planting requirements, resulting in a satisfactory movement of a general line of seeds with the area of distribution steadily expanding and taking in the more northerly sections of Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states. In some cases the better demand was traceable partly to the adjustment of prices from the old to the new crop basis, bringing them down to levels which buyers considered reasonable, but on the other hand, some of the new crops did not come in freely enough to meet the demand and as a consequence a few quotations are actually higher than they were a month ago.

Crimson clover developed greater activity early in the period when the basis was lowered from 12 1/2 to 12 cents, duty-paid, largely because of much larger arrivals from abroad, the total for the month being about 6,450 bags against 1,840 for the preceding month. Although a great deal of this seed went directly to other markets, enough remained here to

(Continued on Page 182)

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cause a further decline to 11¼ cents, especially as demand was not as well sustained as had been expected, resulting in a rather early ending of the season.

Timothy seed started rather slowly, but later developed considerable activity, and gave promise of again becoming the most popular item among fall planters. In the meantime reports from various sections indicated that growers were selling very slowly and as a consequence the spot basis was steadily advanced from 5½ to 6¼ cents. Foreign demand has not yet appeared, but exporters expect it to develop in the near future. Exports were only 50 bags.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED CROP MOSTLY SOLD BY GROWERS

Crimson Clover seed continued to move rapidly from the hands of growers during the four weeks ended August 20. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 90 per cent of the crop in Tennessee had been sold by growers up to that date, compared with 75 per cent a month ago and 65 per cent two months ago.

Prices to growers in Tennessee on August 20 ranged mostly \$10 to \$11 per 100 pounds and averaged \$10.90, compared with \$10.70 a month ago and \$10.20 two months ago. Prices for country-run averaged \$9.90.

Imports were heavy and during August 1-15; 439,800 pounds were permitted entry. Imports July 1 to August 15 amounted to 527,300 pounds, compared with 557,300 last year and 76,400 pounds two years ago. During the week ended August 24 about 262,500 pounds were received, subject to the Federal Seed Act, at two Atlantic ports. About 610,500 pounds arrived during the preceding week.

Wholesale prices in eastern markets for new-crop foreign seed ranged mostly \$12 to \$12.50 per 100 pounds or about 50 cents higher than a month ago. Domestic seed was somewhat higher.

The Duthie Seed Company is constructing a bean and grain storage basement at its warehouse at Lewiston, Idaho.

The stock and business of the Spokane (Wash.) Seed Company has been purchased by H. C. Knoke & Co. of Chicago. The company plans to erect a split pea plant.

The Bomberger Seed Company has established its headquarters in Berkeley, Calif., for distribution of seed throughout the United States. The plant has been completely remodeled. The company operates in Modesto, Sacramento, and Fresno, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz.

E. Miller Richardson, former manager, has taken over the J. Bolgiano Seed Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., which was recently found insolvent. He is operating under the name of E. Miller Richardson & Co. The stock and fixtures of the Bolgiano company were purchased by Blamberg Bros., Inc.

GRAIN WORLD

ESTIMATE HIGHEST ON RECORD

The Rumanian grain trade will have a corn crop of 251,324,000 bushels to handle this year, according to American Trade Commissioner Dawson, at Berlin. This figure, from official sources, compares with 108,512,000 bushels in 1928, 139,000,000 in 1927, and 229,902,000 bushels in 1926. The current estimate is the highest on record, surpassing the exceptional 1926 harvest by over 20,000,000 bushels. It is believed that about 100,000,000 bushels of the present corn crop will move into export trade.

CORN IMPORTS DECLINE

Corn imports into Guatemala during July, 1929, totaled approximately 747 short tons (26,675 bushels), as against 4,631 tons (165,373 bushels) in July, 1928, according to a report from Commercial Attache Bohan. Orders are now being placed by the large corn importing firms only when the corn has been actually sold there. By the middle of the month orders had been placed for August shipment for only 875 tons (31,246 bushels), and it appeared improbable that arrivals at ports would reach 1,000 tons during the month. It seems probable that some corn will continue to be imported.

ENGLISH CROP BELOW PAR

The Ministry of Agriculture for Great Britain has just issued a report on grain crops in England. Wheat has gained from the dry season, and the yield on heavy lands will be good, but for the whole country the estimate is rather below the average for the last 10 years, being about 30 bushels to the acre. All the grain crops are short in straw, and there has been a tendency to ripen too rapidly. It is estimated that the total production will be around 41,000,000 bushels, compared with 46,000,000 last year.

SOUTH'S CROPS UP—NORTH'S DOWN

Present indications are that there will be somewhat smaller yields of the principal crops in the North and larger yields of the main crops in the South, as compared with last year, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its September report on the agricultural situation. The great crops of the North—corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and fruits—are smaller than last year's, while the great southern crops—cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes—are larger than last year's. Taking 34 principal crops together, the Federal estimates indicate a composite yield about 5 per cent below 1928 but one only slightly below the 10-year average. The South still is forced to buy much of the grain and grain products it needs for human and animal consumption.

SIDELINE COMPETITION

The "car door" competition of farm co-operatives in some communities is of very direct interest to

elevators with sideline stocks of feed, seed, etc. According to C. L. Christensen, of the United States Department of Agriculture, this is an increasing source of competition for the independent dealers who offer service as well as feed and other products. Co-operative buying, however, Mr. Christensen believes will never become so important to agriculture as co-operative selling.

In 1927, he says, feed, seed, and fertilizer purchased co-operatively, had a value of more than \$300,000,000.

The review shows that 62 per cent of the co-operatives reporting purchases bought feeds; 47 per cent, fuel; 30 per cent, containers; 20 per cent, seed; 19 per cent, fertilizers; 15 per cent, building materials; 13 per cent, fencing; 11 per cent, implements and machinery; 7 per cent, hardware, and 30 per cent, miscellaneous commodities.

The extent to which co-operative buying has developed among farmers, of course, has varied with the type of farming. The dairymen in the highly developed dairy sections of New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states, for instance, buy a much larger proportion of their feeds than do the dairymen of Minnesota, where more feeds are home grown.

Feeds and fertilizers constitute the largest part of the co-operative buying done by farmers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. On the other hand, fertilizers, seeds, and containers are the biggest items in co-operative buying in the South Atlantic States. In the North Central States feeds and fuel are most important.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN HANDLING FACILITIES EXPANDING

In September, the new elevators of the Liverpool Grain Storage & Transport Company, Liverpool, England, will start operation and will increase the port's grain handling capacity by 4,000 tons per day.

The new equipment, now being installed, consists of two pneumatic intake elevators and conveying bands to discharge and convey grain to the warehouses. The present facilities are all overside, that is, the grain is discharged into floating elevators. The new arrangement will eliminate the barging charge.

GRAIN crop returns in Germany are reported to be of average volume. Yield of Winter Rye is put at 8,000,000 tons; Winter wheat, 3,000,000; Winter barley, 300,000; Spring barley, 2,600,000; and oats, 6,750,000 tons. These early estimates are generally below the actual yield of 1928.

FEEDSTUFFS are reported short in Europe and the United Kingdom. Hay is about 50 per cent of last year's crop, so a good demand for imported feeds is anticipated. Oil cake for future delivery has been in specially good demand.

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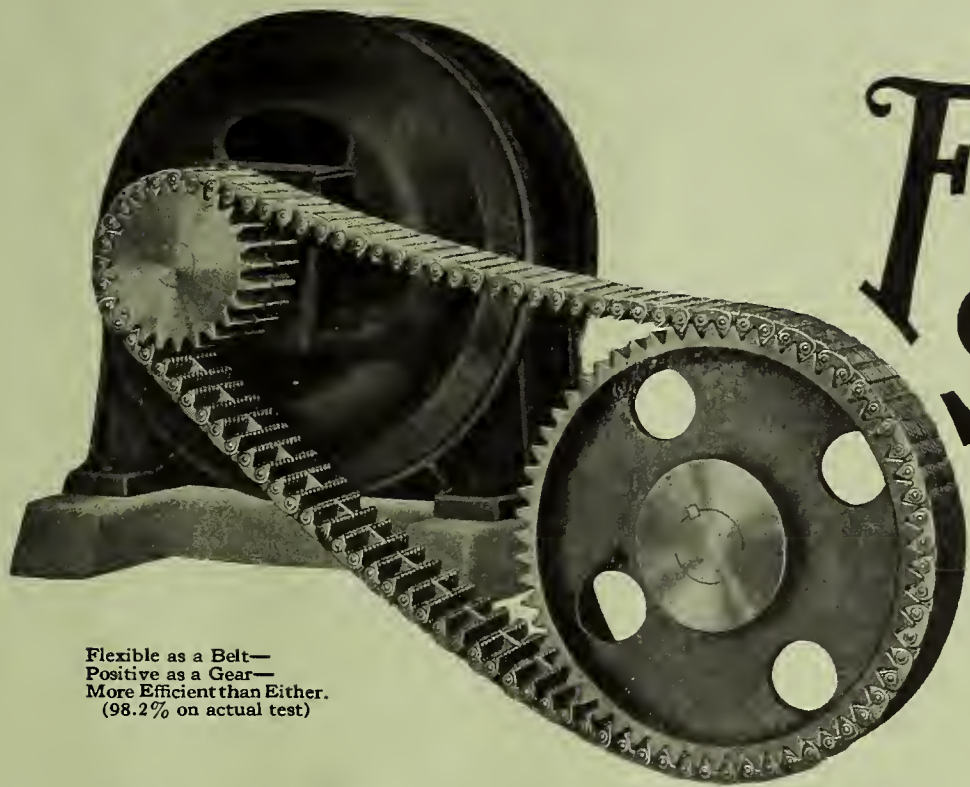
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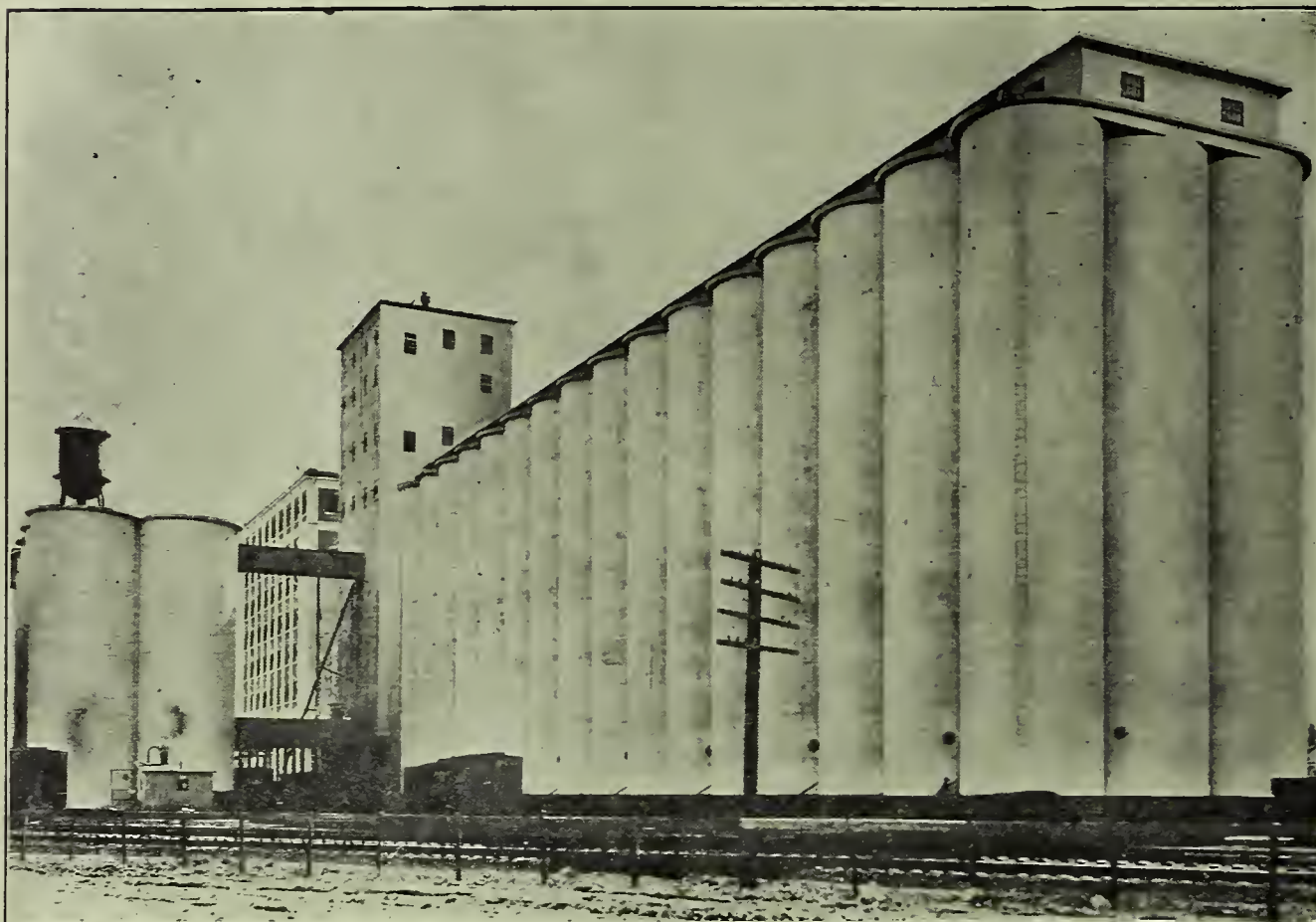
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